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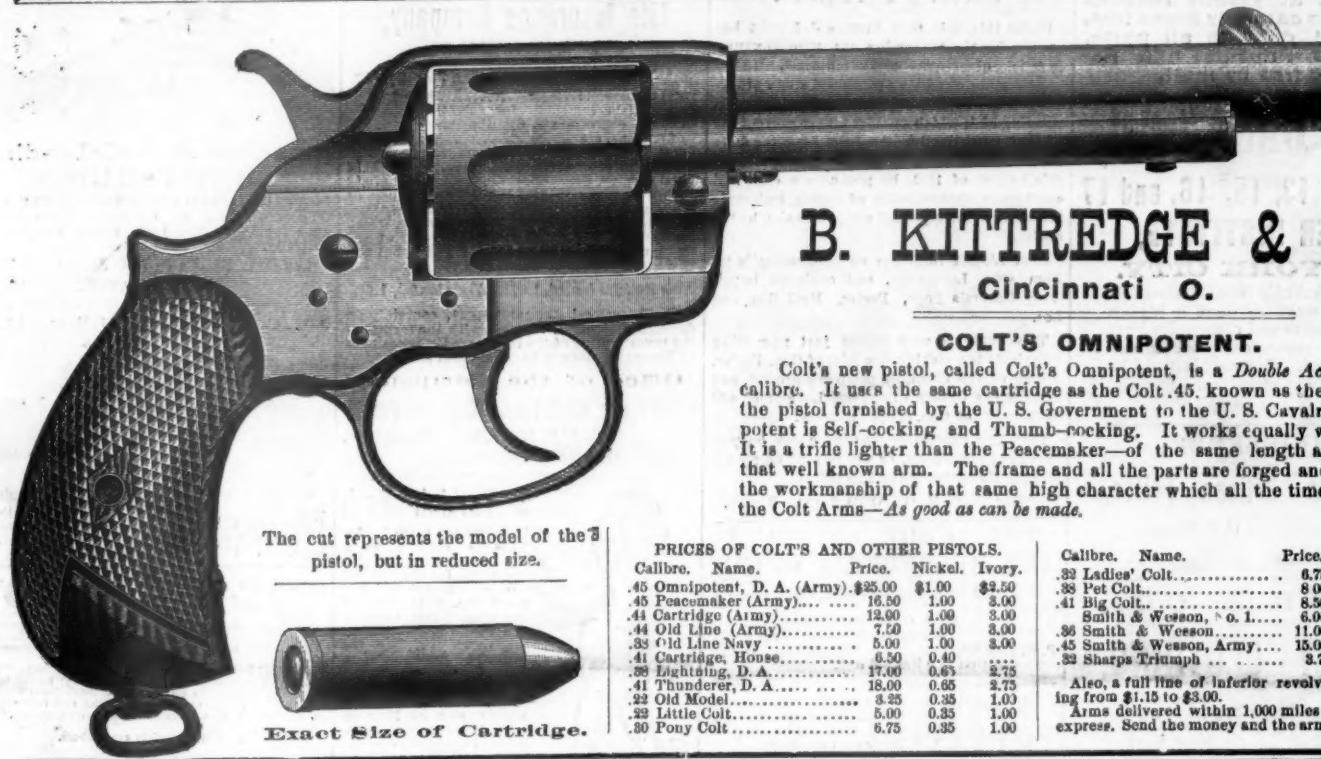
JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
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VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 2
WHOLE NUMBER 782.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

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STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

The General of the Army will proceed via St. Louis, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., to Denver, Colo., and Santa Fé, N. M., on public business, returning via Forts Union and Leavenworth. He will be accompanied by Col. A. McD. McCook, Aide-de-Camp. Division Commanders having occasion to communicate with the General of the Army will address him, by telegraph, at Omaha, Aug. 18; Denver, Aug. 21, and at Santa Fé from Sept. 1 to 15, inclusive (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

Col. Langdon C. Easton, A. Q. M. Gen., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. of the Military Div. of the Atlantic. He is assigned to Q. M. duty in the city of New York. In addition to his duties as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the East, Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will perform, until further orders, those of Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (G. O. 5, Aug. 9, M. D. A.)

Colonel Delos B. Sacket, Inspector-General of the Division, will proceed to Indianapolis and Jeffersonville, Ind., Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 59, Aug. 10, M. D. M.)

Col. Stewart Van Vliet, A. Q. M. Gen., will, during the temporary absences of Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, act as Quartermaster-General (S. O., Aug. 18, W. D.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S., is relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and will report to the Comdg' Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for duty as Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Aug. 12, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are announced: Major C. B. Comstock is, at his own request, relieved of the duties connected with the jetty work at the south pass of the Mississippi River, to which he was assigned by S. O. 60, April 8, 1875, W. D., A. G. O.; Captain M. R. Brown is assigned to the duties required of an engineer officer of the Army, under section 4 and the succeeding sections of the act March 3, 1875, and will, until otherwise instructed, make all his reports, in connection with his duties, to Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, Acting Chief of Engineers (S. O., Aug. 12, W. D.)

Pars. 4 and 5, S. O. 122, from these Hdqrs., are re-

voked, and the following named Paymasters will remain on duty, and will be furnished with offices and commutation of quarters, at the points set opposite their names: Major W. H. Johnston, St. Louis, Mo.; Major W. R. Gibson, Leavenworth City, Kas.; Major J. A. Broadhead, Leavenworth City, Kas. (S. O. 141, Aug. 7, D. M.)

Major Nicholas Vedder, P. D., is relieved from duty in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and will take station at McPherson Bks until further orders (S. O. 22, Aug. 7, D. S.)

Major J. W. Wham, P. D., is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M. convened by par. 8, S. O. 68, c. s. (S. O. 72, Aug. 6, D. P.)

The following changes of stations are ordered: Quartermaster's Department.—Major Geo. B. Dandy, Q. M., from Buffalo to Fort Porter, N. Y.; Captain Augustus G. Robinson, A. Q. M., from Boston to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Capt. James W. Scully, A. Q. M., from Charleston to Citadel, Charleston, S. C.; Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., from Baltimore to Fort McHenry, Md. Pay Department.—Major Nicholas Vedder, P. D., from Atlanta to McPherson Bks, Ga.; Major Edwin D. Judd, P. D., from N. Y. City to Carlisle Bks, Penn.; Major Edmund H. Brooke, P. D., from Detroit to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Major Israel O. Dewey, P. D., from N. Y. City to Fort Independence, Mass.; Major William P. Gould, P. D., from Charleston to Citadel, Charleston, S. C. (S. O. 67, Aug. 9, M. D. A.)

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 79, April 13, 1878, from this office, as directs Major Asa B. Gardner, J. A., on being relieved from duty at the U. S. Mil. Academy, to report to the Comdg' General Dept. of Dakota, is amended to direct him to report to the Comdg' General Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for duty, and so much of said order as relate to Major Thomas F. Barr, J. A., is revoked (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of this Department (G. O. 9, Aug. 8, D. M.)

1st Lieut. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg., is detailed a member of G. C. M. convened at Fort Bliss, Texas, by par. 8, S. O. 58, c. s. (S. O. 142, Aug. 9, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Comdg' Gen. Dept. of West Point for duty in the Dept. of Civil and Military Engineering (S. O., Aug. 7, W. D.)

A. A. Surgeon J. G. Carroll, now en route to this Dept., will report to the C. O. Camp McDowell, A. T., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. H. G. Burton, who will report to the C. O. Camp Verde, A. T., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. B. G. McPhail, who, upon being relieved, will report at Fort Whipple, A. T., for treatment in the hospital at that post (S. O. 86, July 20, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. W. W. Rowan will proceed hence to Mount Vernon, Ala., and report to the C. O. for duty as the medical officer of that post, relieving A. Surg. J. H. Kinsman, who will proceed to Baton Rouge Bks, La., for duty as medical officer of that post (S. O. 22, Aug. 7, D. S.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Carroll will proceed to Camp McDowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 113, July 30, M. D. P.)

Upon the return of A. Surg. W. S. Tremaine to Fort Dodge, Kas., from leave of absence, A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis will proceed from that post to Fort Lyon, Colo., for temporary duty. Upon arrival of A. A. Surgeon T. A. Davis at Fort Lyon, Colo., A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort will be relieved from duty thereat, and proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., reporting to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 140, Aug. 6, D. M.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for extension of one month, Major George E. Glenn, P. D., Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 21, Aug. 6, D. S.)

Twenty-one days, Major George Bell, C. S., Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 23, Aug. 8, D. S.)

One month, on Surgeon's certificate, Capt. G. Collins, Post Chaplain, Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 73, August 6, D. P.)

Fifteen days, Major Edwin D. Judd, P. D., N. Y. City (S. O. 141, Aug. 9, D. E.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, Major T. C. Sullivan, C. S., Holly Springs, Miss. (S. O. 25, Aug. 25, D. S.)

Two months, Captain Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieut.-Col. A. R. Eddy, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is extended six months (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

One month, 1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 143, Aug. 10, D. M.)

Two months, to take effect Sept. 2, 1878, to apply for an extension of one month, Post Chaplain M. N. Adams, Fort Gibson, Ind. T. (S. O. 60, August 12, M. D. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward William Rieck is assigned to duty at Camp Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 84, July 25, D. A.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and K. * Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; B, Fort Klamath, Ore.; L, * Camp Halleck, Nev.; A, * Camp Harvey, Ore.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, * Presidio, Cal.; F, * G, * L, * Fort Boise, I. T.; E, H, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

* In the field.

Rejoin.—Capt. Moses Harris, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will pro-

ceed, via Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to join his company now believed to be in the field (S. O. 91, July 24, D. C.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C, D, G, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, L, Fort Keogh, F, H, K, L, Fort Hill, M. T.

Detached Service.—Major E. M. Baker, member, G. C.-M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 2 (S. O. 91, Aug. 5, D. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A, B, F, * K, * Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Robinson, Neb.; G, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D, * Ft. Sanders, W. T.; E, L, New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H, M, New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

* In camp on the Little Missouri.

Detached Service.—Capt. Guy V. Henry, Fort Laramie, W. T., is detailed as member G. C. M. convened at Omaha Bks, Neb., by par. 4, S. O. 66 (S. O. 73, Aug. 6, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—From Aug. 1, 1878, until March 4, 1879, 1st Lieut. A. H. Von Luettwitz, on account of sickness (S. O., Aug. 13, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. John G. Bourke is relieved from duty as Acting Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept. The office of Chief Ordnance Officer at these Hdqrs is discontinued (G. O. 9, Aug. 1, D. P.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A, D, K, L, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, H, Fort Reno, I, T.; C, Fort Sill, I, T.; I, Camp Supply, I, T.; B, F, Fort Elliott, Tex.; E, Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Wirt Davis, Fort Elliott, Tex., one month (S. O. 60, Aug. 12, M. D. M.)

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, B, H, I, * Ft. D. A. Russell, W. T.; C, E, K, * M, * Ft. McKinney, W. T.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, Camp Brown, W. T.; D, * Sidney Bks, Neb.; F, * Ft. Steele, W. T. * In the field near Fort Hall.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 70, Aug. 1, D. P.)

One month, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carr, Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 72, Aug. 6, D. P.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters Cp. Lowell, A. T.; C, G, Cp. Grant, A. T.; B, M, Cp. Huschne, A. T.; A, L, Cp. Bowles, A. T.; E, D, Cp. Apache, A. T.; H, E, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Assigned.—William L. Foulk, Captain of Cavalry, is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, vice Kerin, retired, (Co. F, Camp Thomas, Ariz. T.) and will join his proper station (S. O., Aug. 10, W. D.)

A SOLDIER'S DEATH.—We are sure that every fact concerning the death of Gen. Rucker's gallant son will be read with interest. The latest information is contained in the letter which follows from Jack Dunn, an Army scout, addressed to the General:

CAMP BOWIE, A. T., July 13, 1878.

Gen. Buckner:

MY DEAR SIR: We have just laid away a man—to you he was a son, to me a brother.

I loved him more than all the world beside, and when the waters closed over Tony's form I was robbed of a noble, generous, self-sacrificing friend—not friend as the world goes, but a friend in the most holy and exalted sense.

The method of his noble death is briefly told. "T'was a little before seven o'clock on the evening of July 11th. A heavy rain had set in, and the gulch which separated our mess tent from the body of the camp was temporarily the bed of a seething, surging torrent which ran headlong down the gulch carrying with it stones, roots, and rocks from the ravines above.

Tony, Lieut. Henely and myself decided to swim this stream in order to reach our mess tent.

I crossed first, Tony followed, and we both arrived safely on the opposite shore. On looking back we saw that Lieut. Henely had started, but his horse became unmanageable in the rushing torrent, and in his efforts to control him the horse fell over backwards, and both horse and rider disappeared beneath the surface. It was during the struggling which now took place that Lieut. Henely was stunned by a kick from his horse. No quicker did I see the Lieutenant's danger than I plunged into the stream to his rescue. But no man could live in such a torrent. I soon found that it was doubtful if I saved even myself. I had almost despaired of life, when, just as I was being swept past an over-hanging bush, I made one last effort for life. I caught the bush, and, weak and exhausted, I crawled ashore opposite to the place I had plunged in. Meanwhile Tony, with great presence of mind, had procured lariats, and the Indians and soldiers were keeping pace with Lieut. Henely as he floated down the stream, offering him all the help necessary to rescue him had he been conscious. Rope after rope was thrown him, but he made no effort to save himself, showing beyond a doubt that his bruises had deprived him of consciousness. When this fact had forced itself upon Tony's mind all the generosity of his nature came to the surface. In a trice he was harnessed to the waist, in another he had leaped on his horse, and with one bound he cleared the bank and was buffeting the angry flood. Once his horse went under, but reappeared with Tony in the saddle. A second time he disappeared, and this time he rose to the surface lifeless. Tony was not seen again. His body was found at 10 o'clock that night a few hundred yards down the stream, and Lieut. Henely at daylight. Tony died with a smile on his face—showing to the last his contempt of danger, which was exceeded only by his noble impulse to help a fellow being in distress.

On the morning of the 19th the bodies were brought to Camp Bowie, and to day they were buried with military honors in the burying ground near this post.

I have one last office to perform, and that is to place in your hands the watch which Tony always carried on his scounts. Twas captured in an Indian camp about four months ago by Tony himself—or rather the camp was captured by Tony—and I found the watch and presented it to him after the capture.

Thus died the noblest hearted man I ever knew. I write not in condolence, but as a full sharer in the deep grief which his death has brought. Nobly he lived and nobly he died, for

"The noblest place where man can die."

Is where he dies for man."

I am, sir, very truly yours,

JACK DUNN,

Tony's scount, guide and bosom friend.

P. S.—The watch indicated 7 o'clock. This is just as it stopped when Tony was drowned.

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A, E, G, I, L, M, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; D, H, K, Fort Rice D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for exten-

sion of one month, Capt. Myles Moylan, Camp J. G. Sturgis, Bear Butte, D. T., to take effect at the close of the active operations of this season, or at such time as his services can be spared from his company (S. O. 90, Aug. 5, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; R. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; P. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. T. C. Davenport is detailed a member G. C. M. convened at Hdqrs. of Ute Expedition, by par. 3, S. O. 136, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 141, Aug. 7, D. M.)

Relieved.—Capt. F. T. Bennett is relieved from duty as member G. C. M. convened at Hdqrs Ute Expedition, Camp on La Plata River, Colo., by par. 3, S. O. 136, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 141, Aug. 7, D. M.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. Albert S. Bailey from the 9th Cav. to the 6th Cav., Co. B (S. O., Aug. 9, W. D.)

2d Lieut. James F. Bell from the 9th Cav. to the 7th Cav., Co. L (S. O., Aug. 9, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and C. D. F. L. * M. * Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. * K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. K. Fort Stockton, Tex.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. H. Evans will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report to the J.-A. of G. C. M. now in session as a witness (S. O. 164, Aug. 3, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, Post of San Felipe, Tex. (S. O. 167, Aug. 7, D. T.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. John N. Glass from the 10th Cav. to the 6th Cav., Co. A (S. O., Aug. 9, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 140, Aug. 8, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Franck E. Taylor, ten days (S. O. 140, Aug. 8, D. E.)

Promotion.—2d Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, Light Battery K, Fort Adams, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Wheeler, which carries him to Battery A, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 140, Aug. 8, D. E.)

Transfers.—The following transfers and assignment are announced: 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin from Bat B to F; 1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness from Bat. F to B; 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., recently transferred to the regiment, is assigned to Bat. C (S. O., Aug. 12, W. D.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. L, stationed at Fort Independence, Mass., which was increased to twenty-two ounces in May, 1877, will be decreased to twenty ounces from the 1st inst. (S. O. 139, Aug. 7, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. H. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Foote, Md.

* In the field.

Change of Station.—Bat. I (Hamilton's) from Washington Arsenal, D. C., to Fort Foote, Md.; Bat. B (Breckinridge's) from Fort Foote, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O. 142, Aug. 10, D. E.)

Detached Service.—Capts. Henry G. Litchfield, James E. Wilson, 1st Lieuts. John C. Scantling, Edward B. Hubbard, 2d Lieuts. W. A. Simpson, E. E. Gayle, members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, Adj't, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort McHenry, Md., Aug. 8 (S. O. 139, Aug. 7, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. Joseph B. Campbell is detailed as member G. C. M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 107, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 111, July 23, M. D. M.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Major Richard Arnold, Insp.-Gen., will inspect the posts of Plattsburg and Madison Bks, Forts Ontario, Niagara and Porter, N. Y.; Wayne, Gratiot, Mackinac and Brady, Mich. (S. O. 140, Aug. 8, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, Lieut.-Col. F. T. Dent (S. O., Aug. 12, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugeneel.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Sioux Agency; H. K. Ft. Sully, D. T.; D. F. * Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. D. DeRussy, member, G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 2 (S. O. 91, Aug. 5, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, from Nov. 1, 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland (S. O., Aug. 8, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Marion P. Maus, three months (S. O., Aug. 13, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

* In the field.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. G. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Phillip Reade, A. S. O. (S. O., Aug. 13, W. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and F. G. * Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. H. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Ft. Potters, W. T.; D. * K. Fort Laramee, W. T.; E. K. I. Fort McKinley, W. T.

* In the field.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. H. E. Robinson, three months (S. O., Aug. 13, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Jos. N. G. Whistler, Major George Gibson, Capt. David H. Brotherton, Simon Snyder, members, G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 2 (S. O. 91, Aug. 5, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Adj't, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 2 (S. O. 91, Aug. 5, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of four months, 2d Lieut. B. A. Byrne, Fort Buford, D. T., to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by his Post Commander (S. O. 92, Aug. 8, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. E. Otis, member, G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 2 (S. O. 91, Aug. 5, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Daniel W. Benham, five months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., Aug. 13, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and F. * G. H. I. L. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; E. Fort McKinney, W. T.; A. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. D. Sidney Bks, Neb.

* In camp on the Little Missouri.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

* In the field.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

* In camp near Bear Butte, D. T.

Detached Service.—Col. W. H. Wood, member, G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 2 (S. O. 91, Aug. 5, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. San Francisco, Cal.; H. Camp Haileck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

* In the field.

Detached Service.—The troops under command of Capt. E. F. Thompson, now at Fort Vancouver, will proceed by boat to Umatilla, Ore. (S. O. 90, July 23, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. James S. King, one month (S. O. 113, July 30, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

Detached Service.—Capt. Ferdinand E. DeCoursey, Philip H. Ellis, 1st Lieut. Henry M. McCawley, 2d Lieuts. Mitchell F. Jamar, William S. Davies, Charles S. Hall, Ariosto McCrimmon, members, and 1st Lieut. Frank Baker, Adj't, J.-A. of G. C. M. Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 14 (S. O. 28, Aug. 8, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Col. R. DeTrobriand, Holly Springs, Miss. (S. O. 21, Aug. 6, D. S.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartman.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; H. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Engle, member, G. C. M. convened at Fort Bliss, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 53 (S. O. 142, Aug. 9, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Heno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Hill, I. T.; K. * Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. G. * Fort Wallace, Kas.

* In the field.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Standing Rock Ay, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totter, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Detached Service.—Capt. L. H. Sanger, member, G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Sept. 2 (S. O. 91, Aug. 5, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Rufer.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. C. Hewitt is detailed as a member G. C. M. Fort Lyon, Colo., by par. 1, S. O. 112 (S. O. 138, Aug. 3, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to take effect after Sept. 10, 1878, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. Jacob H. Smith, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 80, Aug. 12, M. D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. R. P. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. F. X. Kinzie, to take effect when his services can be spared, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 166, Aug. 6, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and C. * Fort Vancouver, W. T.; B. * Camp Harney, Or.; F. Ft. Klamath, Or.; A. B. D. * G. * H. * I. * K. Ft Boise, I. T. * In the field.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. I. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and make an inspection of the money accounts of the disbursing officers at that post (S. O. 140, Aug. 8, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. C. K. Fort Hay, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Jos. Ph. H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. G. H. I. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Chaplain J. C. Laverty, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 166, Aug. 6, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft Concho, Tex. * In the field.

Survey.—A survey under the direction of the Engineer Officer of the Department will be made, for military purposes, of that portion of Arizona Territory east and south of the Colorado River along the 36th parallel, to some point to be determined, on the Little Colorado River (S. O. 83, July 24, D. A.)

RIFLE PRACTICE.—We have before us copies of the forms on which company commanders are required to report the target practice of their companies in the Military Division of the Pacific. The one goes to the Division Commander, the other to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. These blanks have been furnished only within the last two or three months. The dimensions of the targets—as given in one of these blanks, that for the Division Commander—differ from those given in Wingate's Manual, 6th revised edition, page 214, though those given on the other blank agree with the Manual, and the two blanks differ, in dimensions of targets, from each other. The bull's eye for 300 to 600 yards should be 22 inches, centre 38 inches, inner 54 inches and the bull's eye 36 inches at 600 yards, instead of 24, 40, 60 and 38 inches respectively, as given on the blank referred to. The targets used by the National Rifle Association are substantially adopted, and the blanks should be made to conform thereto. The blanks require firing from over 300 yards to include 500 yards to be kneeling, yet one of the blanks allows any position. In fact, the forms are imperfect. They make no distinction in the position between cavalry carbines and infantry rifles.

GEN. STURGIS' COMMAND.—The following is the roster of troops forming Gen. Sturgis' command, July 18, 1878: Gen. S. D. Sturgis, colonel 7th Cavalry, commanding; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Ernest Garlington, adjutant 7th Cavalry, adjutant; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Varnum, R. Q. M. 7th Cavalry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Asst. Surg. H. O. Paulding, U. S. A., chief medical officer; Acting Asst. Surg. R. W. Bell, Co. A, 7th Cavalry, Capt. Moylean, Lieuts. Nave and Baldwin; Co. C, 7th Cavalry, Capt. Jackson, Lieut. Edgerly and Sickel; Co. D, 7th Cavalry, Lieuts. McCormick and Brewer; Co. E, 7th Cavalry, Lieuts. De Rudio and Mann; Co. G, 7th Cavalry, Lieut. Nicholson; Co. I, 7th Cavalry, Lieuts. Hare and Scott; Co. K, 7th Cavalry, Capt. Mathey, Lieut. Creel; Co. M, 7th Cavalry, Lieuts. Fuller and Gresham. Major J. G. Tilford, with Cos. H and L, of 7th Cavalry, will soon arrive. They were left at Lincoln as guard to Cheyenne Indian prisoners. The infantry battalion, composed of four companies of 1st Infantry and two of the 11th, is commanded by Capt. Leslie Smith, 1st Infantry. The officers present are: Capt. Smith, Bates, and Walker; 1st Lieut. Heiner; 2d Lieuts. Scott and Edmunds, of the 1st Infantry. Lieuts. Roe and Matile, 11th Infantry. Asst. Surg. Buchanan is with this battalion. Lieut. Edmunds is battalion adjutant. Major Bartlett, 11th Infantry, has been ordered there, also Lieut.-Col. Otis, 7th Cavalry. The camp is named in honor of Lieut. Jack Sturgis, who was killed in the massacre of June 25, 1876.

CAMP DEVIN, LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER.—Our correspondent writes, Aug. 4: "The command have moved back some five miles south of the Belle Fourche. Any change would be agreeable from what we have had. The troops are busily engaged cutting poles and digging holes to place the telegraph line, which we run to Deadwood. Capt. Munson, Lieuts. Stembel and Baxter, have arrived with the supply train. They met Col. Henry on his way out. That night some horse thieves tried to steal his stock; being fired upon they returned the fire and fled. The country is infested with these rascals. Stealing horses, jumping stage coaches, and opening mails, seems to be their principal business. The next thing one will hear of will be an attack upon the treasure coach, which carries a heavy safe with the gold from the Hills. The stage is guarded by several armed messengers. Smith, the one who recently distinguished himself by attacking a band of these rascals, is an ex-Artillery officer. He had his horse shot under him, and, as the driver said, he stood being shot at better than any man he had ever seen. Under the *posse comitatus* act it is doubtful

whether the Army can be used in the matter; the robbers certainly believe it is a case of 'non come at us,' and what understanding they have with Congress is not known. One party is about as bad as the other; in fact our preference and admiration are with the robbers. Referring to the frying cactus, as recommended, a prominent officer of Infantry, of distinguished presence and ability, pertinently asked, what kind of a fork should be used in holding the cactus, as one had an 'old woman's fork' and a 'crazy woman's fork,' and was hard to distinguish. The old woman who should use the fork would certainly be crazy. There has been much disappointment in the results of the campaign. While no one thirsted for blood, one, notwithstanding, wished for active service. An officer correspondent received a letter stating articles descriptive of country were not wanted, but accounts of fighting only would be acceptable. All our plans of campaigning, orders written for attack and defence against Indians have all resolved themselves into how many poles are to be cut and holes dug to complete the telegraph line. Such is Glory. *Requiescat in Pace.*

BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—Mr. W. G. Shanks, correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* during the war, publishes in the N. Y. *Tribune*, with which he is now connected, a letter giving an account of the Battle of Lookout Mountain, at which he was present. Mr. Shanks says:

Grant sent word to Hooker that he might carry Lookout Mountain if he could do so without serious loss. But it wouldn't pay to sacrifice too much life. Hooker, I remember, was in raptures. He had been studying Lookout for weeks, and had devised a plan to capture not only the rebel works but the rebels in them, and he went at it on that memorable morning with more than his usual enthusiasm. The mountain has a curious form at its northern point, where the fight took place. It is 1,400 feet above the Tennessee River, which runs at its foot. The palisade or brow is perpendicular for thirty or forty feet. Then it slopes for about five hundred feet to a "bench"—an almost level stretch of two hundred feet in width, running for several miles southward, on both sides of the mountain. Then it slopes again to the river at its northern and Lookout Creek at its western base. The rebel works were just below this "bench" on the lower slope, and ran back about a mile from the Tennessee River. They did not face southward, the rebels never anticipating an attack from that direction. Hooker's plan was not only to attack them on this flank, but in the rear also, and actually from the mountain above, instead of below the rebel position; and this is practically what was done.

Nature favored Hooker's plan. It had begun raining early in the morning—a mere drizzle, however, which continued only a few hours. The moisture of the earth formed a heavy mist which enveloped the base of the mountain, slowly ascending. Under cover of this mist or fog Hooker moved Geary, Whittaker and Grove several miles south of the rebel works, and then marched them, still undiscovered, directly up the side of the mountain until they reached the palisades at the top. They could go no further up without scaling ladders. There they were formed in echelon by brigades, the one on the right hugging the palisades, and so were marched directly north against the rear of the rebel works. Meantime Osterhaus, under Hooker's direction, was making a devil of a show of taking their works by assault in front, and thus occupying the rebels' attention. The mist or fog was rapidly clearing away from between Osterhaus and the rebels, when the firing caused it to grow heavy again, and it soon settled down toward the base of the mountain. And just about this time those in Chattanooga, several miles away, could see above this mist or cloud Geary come gallantly forward in the rebel rear, and after a few minutes' firing captured their works and about 1,500 prisoners. (Geary told me that night he had about 1,300, but I was in the patriotic mood at that moment to throw in 200 for good count). The rest of the rebels ran away to the road on the east side of the mountain, and skirmished all night with Geary, who pushed forward to get this one road by which they could march to Bragg's aid. The rebels went to the summit and marched twenty miles south, where there was a pass by which they descended next day and joined Bragg in retreat. Next morning, the 25th, Geary's scouts climbed the palisades by a ladder which was at hand, and finding nobody to prevent or object, they hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the west of the mountain, and from its summit watched, that afternoon, Thomas's grand assault of Mission Ridge, three miles away. That is all there was of the battle. And the clouds were simply the mist or fog settling down the mountain side as it gradually grew heavy with the smoke of battle. There was no battle, because Hooker's adroit and ingenious movement rendered serious fighting unnecessary, as the rebels, taken in rear, had no alternative but to surrender or run away, which they promptly and sensibly did. What clouds there were were of Hooker's own manufacture. So you see Grant was technically right when he said there was "no battle and no clouds." Hooker has had a large painting made of this battle by James Walker, which is a very faithful representation of the scene.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following despatches have been received from General McDowell:

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1878.

To Adjutant General Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following despatch has been received from General Howard, dated Boise City, Idaho, August 12:

Reports from Captain Miller, of the 10th inst., indicate that scattered parties of hostiles are assembling to surrender. Some are wandering, and but few appear together south of Harney. The few Weiser Indians have gone into the rough country between the Weiser and the Snake rivers.

"Major Egbert, near Cold Springs, on the overland stage road, run upon six or seven Indians and captured from them fifteen horses. Greene, with five companies, is pushing those who have fled east and north from Camas Prairie, Forsyth was yesterday at Camp Three Forks, and Capt. Miles' mounted infantry is scouting in different places from Baker to the mouth of Boise River. Captain Drum, with the Lapwai and Mount Idaho men, starts home up the trail through the Indian Valley. I have instructed and rearranged the force, putting Forsyth in charge here, Miles at Baker, Wheaton at Walla-Walla, and reinforcing Miller at Matheur Agency, sending him with prisoners to Harny, having also taken the necessary preliminary step to send the troops to their new stations as soon as we can judiciously do so. I will start for Vancouver to-day."

From this telegram it would appear that the 13th Infantry need be held in readiness for this Division no longer.

McDowell, Major-General.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, August 8, 1878.

The following despatch has been received from the Adjutant-General, Department of the Columbia, dated Fort Vancouver, August 6: The commanding officer at Fort Lapwai is informed through Agent Monteith that on the 28th of July small bands of Indians appeared at Scott's place, at the South Fork of the Clearwater. The Indians recognized them as White Bird's band and some Sioux. The commanding officer at Camp Howard confirmed the report. Agent Monteith required the chief, Lawyear, to send some of his warriors to induce or force them to surrender. Five squaws of White Bird's band surrendered and say the remainder of the party consisted of thirteen bucks and some

squaws, who have gone to Salmon River to open caches and then join the Snakes, and that White Bird himself is still with Sitting Bull. Lapwai's despatch is dated August 1.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

The following despatch comes from Fort Missoula via Fort Ellis, M. T., July 30:

HQNS FORT MISSOULA, July 25, 1878.

I have just received a despatch from Lieut Wallace. He overtook and fought the Indians who committed the recent murders at the mouth of Bear and Rock Creek, on the North Fork of the Clearwater, Sunday, the 21st inst., killing six and wounding three.

Among the killed was Tababor, their chief; there were also killed twenty-three head of their stock, and thirty-one were captured. The Indians consisted of seventeen bucks and two squaws. Lieut Wallace's party numbered thirteen soldiers and two citizens. No casualties on our side except the wounding of a few horses. The fight lasted two hours.

H. L. CHIPMAN, Major 3d Infantry, Commanding.

The hostile band thus routed appears to be a party of twenty, which, about the 1st of June, fled from White Bird's Nez Percé camp across the British line, and started to return to Idaho. With them were a number of women, including Chief Joseph's daughter, and the Indians who assisted in the escape of the Yellowstone tourists last season were in the fight.

Gen. Miles sends to Washington a report, in which he says:

I have recently passed up the valley of the Yellowstone, and witnessed the wonderful development of this new country. For 100 miles I was scarcely out of sight of ranches and homestead claims; towns are being built, agricultural and pastoral lands and interests developed rapidly, and a large class of industrious, enterprising settlers occupy the country. The mineral deposits extending from the Black Hills to Western Montana bring in a large population, and the line of the Yellowstone as far east as Powder River is the natural mail route.

COLD SPRINGS (overland road), August 2.

Major Collins, Commanding at Fort Boise:

We encamped here last night, and sent scouts out to day. They have just returned, and report that they found the Indians in large force on both sides of Snake River at the big bottom near the Bruneau. The Indians charged my scouts for five miles, firing at them. Happily the scouts were provided with the best horses, else they would all have been killed. I think the hostiles will try and raid through this country, and will most likely all cross over to this side about Glenn's ferry. We need more men. I shall stop the stage between this station and King Hill until the Indians leave, or we get more men.

BAILEY.

A despatch from Chicago, Aug. 16, says: "Official information has been received that Lieut. Wallace, of Fort Missoula, has overtaken the marauding band of Nez Percés, numbering about twenty, who have been plundering their way from Canada to Idaho, and has punished them severely, killing six, wounding three and killing or capturing most of their ponies. He had only a handful of men in his command, but used them to excellent advantage."

RETURN OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

GEN. SHERIDAN has returned to Chicago from his trip to locate a post in the vicinity of the Black Hills. According to the interviewer of the Chicago *Times* (Aug. 10) the General gives three reasons for locating the post at Bear Butte. The first and principal one is that the situation commands all the lines of communication between the mining region and the country round about. The other is that the water at that point is very good. The third reason is that it will afford protection to a district of country that is being rapidly settled up by farmers and stock raisers.

The General journeyed beyond Bear Butte, to Camp Devin, some 70 miles further north, on the Little Missouri River, where Gen. Bradley's command is encamped. The camp is unfortunately located, the vegetation being very sparse, and the water execrable, the use of the latter having caused sickness among the soldiers. Gen. Bradley was granted permission to remove his cantonment to the Belle Fourche River. There a much more desirable location can be found.

Bradley's command spends its time in building a military telegraph line, which has been projected from Fort Keogh, on the Yellowstone, to Deadwood, the distance between the two points being about 225 miles. The work is progressing rapidly and nicely, and telegraphic communication will be opened with the settlements on the Yellowstone and around the Custer battle field within a few months.

General Sheridan was asked if he had gathered any fresh information regarding the movements of the hostile Sioux and other Indians. He replied that he had interviewed a scout who had been sent across the Canadian line to learn what he could of Sitting Bull's intentions. He reported that the Chief and his band were in camp north of the line; that buffalo were plentiful and that consequently they had all the meat they needed, and that they were fat and saucy, and not inclined to return to the American side. The General said this information seemed trustworthy. General Bradley has scouting parties in the field all the time, but so far they have not struck the trail of any hostiles, and the country seems freer of redskins than ever before at this season of the year.

The General said he didn't think Red Cloud and his people would better their condition by removing from the Missouri to the White Earth River. He had an idea that there wasn't much agricultural land around the latter location.

The General gives a glowing account of the agricultural outlook in the vicinity of the Black Hills. Fields of wheat, rye, barley, and oats were observed on every hand. In one valley he thinks he saw 1,000 acres of grain. The stalks appeared to be well formed and the heads well filled. A large amount of land has been taken up under the "Desert Land" law, and sometimes called the Sergeant law. Under this law title is made safe by simply digging an irrigating ditch. There were lots of ditches in the valleys, but the need of irrigation had been obviated by the rainfall, which had been quite sufficient to mature the crops. Potatoes, beets, cabbages, and other vegetables, had been raised this season in abundance. Sweet corn had been grown to perfection, but there had not as yet been any experimenting in the raising of the corn of commerce, such as is produced in Illinois and other States.

Gen. Sheridan had an eye on the gold fields, as well as on the grain fields, and his notions of the mineral riches of the Black Hills are quite extravagant, though doubtless well founded. It looked to him as if the people there were prospering in a high degree. The gold quartz was not limited to veins or ledges, but existed in masses that constituted mountains. The ore was low grade, to be sure, but it appeared to be inexhaustible. He was told that the average yield was \$15 per ton, and the cost of reduction, with the processes now in use there, was about \$4, which left a handsome profit to the miner and mill owner.

WINGATE'S MANUAL OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE issue of a sixth edition of this work* may justly be considered as marking an era in the history of the National Guard. When it was originally prepared few Americans had any experience in rifle practice, and the author was obliged to rely for information mainly upon outside sources. Since then the system described in it has been carefully and thoroughly tested upon an extensive scale, with the most complete success. For more than four years the National Guard of the State of New York, 20,000 in number, have been drilled in it, the instruction growing more thorough with each year, with the result of firmly establishing its value as a work of military instruction. According to the official reports the number of troops in that State qualifying in the third class increased from 2,285 in 1875 to 6,024 in 1877. Those qualifying in the second class increased in the same period from 802 to 4,930, and the marksmen from 533 to 2,126, the number of the latter being so great that during the present year the conditions were obliged to be made more rigorous. The manual has also been adopted as the official text book of instruction by Connecticut, New Jersey, California, Vermont, and in fact all other States which are introducing rifle practice among their troops, as well as by the United States Navy. It is also used in the Musketry School of the Army at Fort Leavenworth and to a large extent in other posts of the Army. In fact it may be said that it is the only system of the kind existing in this country. The large experience of the author as General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York during the last three years, has led him from time to time to adopt a number of changes in the details of the system. Among other things the system of computing the "figure of merit" of a regiment, and the forms of the blanks and reports have been entirely changed.

The present edition has been thoroughly revised, a large portion of it being re-written so as to require new plates. It contains in the text all the changes and improvements that have been made in the system, including directions for practice with "Wingate's Indicator," which has been invented since the work was originally written, and the new (1878) rules of the National Rifle Association.

The manual is a full and complete treatise upon all subjects relating to rifle practice. No officer, whether of the Regular Army or of the National Guard, and no member of a team or person desirous of becoming a good shot, should be without it. Even those members of the National Guard who have both the fifth edition and a copy of the alterations which have been made announced by circulars from the Department of Rifle Practice, will find it much more convenient to procure this new edition.

In view of the fact that the articles by General Wingate, originally published in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, constitute the foundation from which the system prescribed in this work has been developed, with the result of revolutionizing the system of instruction of the National Guard of the United States, and working an essential change in the practice of the regular forces, its editors feel that they, as well as the author, have a just cause for congratulation.

* Manual for Rifle Practice; including suggestions for practice at long range and for the formation and management of rifle associations. By Gen. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, N. G. S. N. Y. Sixth revised edition. New York: W. C. & F. P. Church, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 215 Broadway, 1878. Price \$1.00.

(From the Toledo, O., Blade, Aug. 8, 1878.)

OUR EXPORTS OF METAL CARTRIDGES.

THE quantity of cartridges and of cartridge metal sent out to the Old World since the late war between Russia and Turkey became probable, is quite surprising. As many as 400,000,000 cartridges have been ordered under a single contract. If the question is asked, "Why this preference for metal from the United States?" the answers may be found in its superior toughness and ductility, which permit it to be drawn out like wire or pressed into any shape required. With no less accuracy, it may be affirmed that the secret lies in the special formula observed in the combination of copper with spelter, tin and other metals, and which was obtained only after costly and wearisome experiments. The three manufacturers engaged in this business are the Coe Brass Company of Wolcottville, Conn.; Brown Brothers of Waterbury, Conn., and Wallace and Sons, each of whom have made great efforts to excel. That much of the success gained is due merely to manipulations of the alloys is proven by the fact that notwithstanding foreigners take our ores of copper and spelter and manipulate them in their own way, the result in comparison is a failure. The Russians and Spaniards frankly admit that they never had any real cartridge metal until they obtained it from the United States. Formerly, in making cartridges, the Russians poured their metal into stone moulds, but recently they conformed to American usage by resorting to moulds of iron, with only moderate success. In their efforts to achieve perfection, the Russians, as well as the Turkish, German

and French governments, have sent officers to examine our works, and men to qualify themselves as artisans, but in all cases they have come short of the object sought, their methods are so different. The conclusion reached is that no cartridges are made that will stand the tests equal to American. The Russians now have their own works, with a capacity of 1,000,000 cartridges a day, which use American sheet metal altogether. The Turks, until now, have been compelled to get their cartridges from the United States ready made, but they, too, are striking for independence, having recently purchased machinery for the manufacture of cartridges on an extensive scale. This is now on its way out from the United States in charge of American mechanics, and will soon be in operation, though it is remarked that, having forgotten one of their boilers, some delay must result before the one in preparation at Bridgeport can be forwarded. It was well known that the Russian machinery was obtained from models originally sent out under a contract arranged by General Goroff ten years ago. The American manufacturers claim that while foreign governments may become independent as to manufacturing cartridges, they can never supply themselves with metal suited to their requirements, and must always resort to this market for supplies.

GENERAL GRANT is expected in Siam in December, and afterwards he will probably do the grand Indian tour.

It is announced that in consequence of Congress having failed to make the necessary appropriations no claim for arrears of pay that accrued prior to July 1, 1876, nor for bounty, except the additional bounty granted by the act of July 28, 1866, can be paid by the Treasury Department. Claimants will, therefore, have to wait until the next deficiency bill passes, which will probably not be before March 3, 1879.

COLONEL CASEY, of the Engineer Corps and Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, has just laid before the Washington Monument Commission an elaborate report upon the condition of the monument, in which he proposes plans for strengthening the foundation by widening and deepening it, so that it will bear the immense weight of the structure increased to the height of 525 feet as favored by the commission, instead of 486 feet, as heretofore contemplated. It has heretofore been understood that the structure as it now stands is 170 or 174 feet high, whereas by actual measurement Colonel Casey finds its height to be only 156 feet and a fraction over. Other and more important inaccuracies have been discovered.

An earnest attempt is being made to secure the pardon of Tobin, the old soldier under sentence of death for the murder of a comrade at West Point. "Do," asks a newspaper correspondent, "the public interests demand that this man shall pay the penalty required by the law for the commission of the crime of murder? Were there not some extenuating circumstances? If he sincerely believed the facts to be as he stated them upon the trial, were they not of the most aggravating kind? While they do not justify the taking of the life of his enemy, in spite of ourselves we feel a sympathy for the man, though he has unwisely and unlawfully avenged the honor of his fireside."

A FORMER chef of Captain Barrett, U.S.N., writes us as follows: "Your Washington article in regard to Captain Barrett has not done him full justice. Why limit his reputation to his breakfasts on ship board? I have served with Capt. B. as his chef, and assert that he is the most superior practical cook, and an inventor of dishes, I have ever encountered. He also possesses the art of imparting his knowledge. He will take an indifferent dish and make an excellent one of it by the addition of a few spices, etc. An admirer acknowledges the masterly culinary art developed by a gentleman who is not ashamed to class cooks among the valuable artists of this age. Captain Barrett's dinners and *petits soupers* excel in good taste and savory dishes."

The Philadelphia *Times* prints a letter from the late Robert E. Lee, dated Jan. 11, 1865, approving the suggested use of the negroes in the rebel army. He said: "I think we must decide whether slavery shall be extinguished by our enemies and the slaves be used against us, or use them ourselves at the risk of the effects which may be produced upon our social institutions. My opinion is we should employ them without delay. I believe that with proper regulations they can be made effective soldiers. In addition to the great political advantages that would result to our cause from the adoption of a system of emancipation, it would exercise a salutary influence upon our negro population, by rendering more secure the fidelity of those who become soldiers, and diminishing the inducement to the rest to abscond."

GENERAL SHERMAN, in a late address, in regard to the Union dead, said: "The number of the Union dead is probably known now about as well as it ever will be, although information on the subject is still sought from every available source. By the last official reports the total number of deceased Union soldiers during and in consequence of the war, is put at 316,233. Of these only 175,764, or about five-ninths of the whole, have been, or probably ever can be identified. These figures, it is evident, cannot cover by thousands the true number of the Union dead, for in the vast area of the contest many bodies were constantly being left on the field of battle, skirmishes and woods, and in isolated encounters of pickets reconnoitering and scouting parties, that could not be recovered. Of the grand total 36,868 are known to have been prisoners of war, or died in captivity. Of rebel prisoners of war, the remains of 21,336 have been interred. The statistics of losses on that side are far less complete than on the Union side. In this connection it may be stated that the Russian losses in the recent war with Turkey were but a little over 90,000, although the deaths of Russian soldiers by sickness since the close of the fighting, would bring the aggregate up to 120,000. There are seventy-two National cemeteries for the Union dead, besides 320 local and post cemeteries."

The Chicago *Times* publishes the report of an interview with Lieut.-Col. Fred. D. Grant, A.D.C., who has recently visited Fort Keogh, at the mouth of Tongue River, and from there visited the Custer battlefield. He says the stories set afloat that the bones of Custer's braves are bleaching in the sun, and that they have not received decent interment, are in the main false and sensational. The ground is covered with the bones of animals, but, with the exception of a few skeletal remains of the massacre in the shape of human bones which had recently been washed out of the sand, the field presented no such ghastly spectacle as has been pictured. He learned that relic hunters had dug up some of the bones and carried them away. Near Fort Keogh, on the Yellowstone, a town of one thousand

and or twelve hundred inhabitants, called Miles City, has sprung up since the post was established there. Like all frontier towns, gambling constitutes one of the principal industries of the place, although the legitimate pursuits are not neglected there. The valley of the Tongue River in the vicinity of the post is being rapidly settled up. The land is very rich, and the vegetables luxuriant. The Crow Indians, who ordinarily have their encampment near the post, are now out hunting, one half of them gone north and the other south of the Yellowstone.

LESSONS FROM TURKEY.

In the opinion of *Broad Arrow* "the Turks, in the late war, have furnished a certain number of distinct lessons which every army in Europe may lay hold of and take to heart; and in this war they showed a sense of difficulties which had to be overcome and an appreciation of the appliances required to overcome them, which were wholly wanting to their more highly organized and better equipped enemy. One of the most contested points in modern warfare is whether in the field long or short range for infantry fire is desirable. The general opinion has gone in favor of the latter, and practice is supposed to have confirmed theory. Incidents, however, in the Austrian and French campaigns led to the formation of an idea that long range firing might prove in certain cases of deadly and unmistakable effect. The Russians kept steadily to short range firing, while the Turks kept on steadily, action after action, to pouring on the enemy, even when barely in sight, a persistent and deadly hail of bullets at the longest possible range. It may be that being on the defensive, when they had recourse to this innovation, had something to do with its success, but of its almost uniform success there is no room for doubt. So sure, indeed, is Captain Needham on this head, that he is of opinion the action of the Turks in this respect has simply settled for future actions, European or otherwise, the question of range. The Turks proved that by the persistent adoption of a long range fire, it was possible in many instances to reduce the strength of a fine regiment by more than a half, and deprive it of every one of its officers before it had the opportunity of firing a shot at the accustomed short range. This result was actually attained more than once, on, we believe, the testimony of General Bourbaki; and the frightful havoc and panic created amongst the Russian soldiery may readily be imagined. Yet, while the Russian regiments had to be sparing and careful in their use of ammunition, the Turkish soldiery used theirs in the most prodigal, reckless, and almost careless way. Their stocks seemed boundless. As an officer said, he never saw anything like it. The bullets came like hail, men were mown down in the most merciless way, there was no cessation, no want, and no attempt at economy in the Turkish ranks. The Turks simply adopted a plan much thought about, but hardly allowed to be practical. They carried hundreds of thousands of cartridges on mules and ponies which were kept continually at work supplying soldiers as their pouches were empty, even during an action. But, of course, this was done during defence not attack; and it may be, as it doubtless is, the fact, that the difference here is more than nominal."

These facts and conclusions are derived from a lecture before the United Service Institution by Captain Needham, of the Royal Marine Artillery. Two other lessons Captain Needham dwelt on at great length and with considerable skill—the use of artillery in open warfare, and the use of entrenching tools. In these points also the Turks showed not only a sagacity, but an amount of practical knowledge which were sadly wanting to their enemies, and were not found in recent European wars.

In fact, it would seem that, vanquished though the Turks were in the defence they attempted, they fought not merely with bravery, but skill, and helped in the most practical way to illustrate what had previously been regarded as theories, and to solve practically problems which had puzzled and even disheartened the most accomplished generals and the most successful teachers of the art of modern warfare.

AS TO NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.—Advertisers in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL can easily verify the truth of these remarks from the N. Y. *Graphic*: It should be remembered that the circulation (the number of copies a newspaper prints) is by no means everything—it tells little as to the value of a newspaper as an advertising medium. The great desideratum with the advertiser is to obtain a medium which will reach that portion of the community which are likely to purchase his commodities. The character and condition of the subscribers and readers of a sheet are, in most cases, of more importance than the number of its circulation.

On Wednesday evening, August 7, Mr. Uriah Welch, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, gave "a house warming," as an introduction to his sole management of this renowned establishment, which has undergone considerable alterations and improvement. A handsome lunch counter has taken the place of the old bar, and the latter is now in a separate and smaller room. The main hall and parlor floor have been frescoed in very handsome style. In the excellent extemporaneous speeches that followed the dinner, the highest testimony was given to Mr. Welch's capabilities as a hotel keeper, and to his qualities as an upright and honest business man, always conscientious and fair-dealing, and at all times seeking the comfort and pleasure of his guests.

A DESPATCH to the St. Petersburg *Golos*, dated Tiflis, August 2, reports that an explosion had occurred in the mines of the fortifications of Kars, resulting in a fire which destroyed the best portion of the city.

MAJOR-GENERAL RADETSKY, an officer of the Austrian service, and the only son of the Radetsky, has just committed suicide at the age of sixty-five.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tallapoosa* left Norfolk on the 13th inst., bound north.

THE Secretary of the Navy expects to leave Washington about Aug. 15, on a trip of a week or two to Indiana.

REAR-ADmirAL JOHN C. HOWELL is expected to take command of the North Atlantic Station about the 1st of September.

THE *Wyoming* was spoken about 30 miles off the coast of New Jersey, about midway, on the 13th Aug. She has not yet been signalled from Cape Henry.

THE *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, now has on board only a sufficient number of officers and men who are acclimated to take care of the vessel. The greater part of her officers and crew have been transferred, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever at New Orleans.

THE Coast Survey schooner *Silliman*, Lieut. John M. Hawley, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived at Oceanville, Me., August 5. The party on board will be engaged this summer in executing the hydrography to the Sd. and Ed. of Deer Isle, Me. The *Silliman* has recently been at Woodall's yard, Baltimore, where she received a full new set of spars and a general overhauling. The officers attached to the *Silliman* are Masters G. C. Hanus, A. H. Cobb, A. Mertz, and Pay. Yeoman G. F. Moore.

AN officer asks, "Will you not let us know something about the Captain's Clerk law, and what the Department is going to do about it? We have had our clerks taken suddenly away, and no one sent in their places, and to any one who knows the rank growth of red tape during the past few years, it will be apparent that a clerk is a real necessity. Other clerks were not disturbed in any way, and the idea seems to be to take all possible assistance, or aid, from commanding officers as fast as possible, and at the same time increase their duties."

THE station on the iron-clads in the James River, near Brandon, Va., is described as the poorest duty in the Navy. The commanding officers are alone in their ships, have to do every duty from captain to boatswain's mate, with their ships swinging to their anchors in a commercial high way, and all the day and night lookouts kept as usual, forced to send 60 miles to either Norfolk or Richmond for food, living entirely on board as in a cruiser, and all considered as performing shore duty and are on that pay. If any bold mariner would like to go there, he will find no difficulty in obtaining a willing relief."

THE Washington *Herald* reports Commodore Parker as saying that the following changes will be made at the Naval Academy: "Commander F. V. McNair will succeed Commander Edward Terry as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, Lieut. W. H. Brownson, assistant to Commander McNair; Lieuts. W. H. Parker and J. W. Miller will succeed Lieuts. T. B. M. Mason and A. V. Wadham as instructors in gunnery and infantry tactics; Ensign A. C. Hodgson will succeed Ensign T. B. Howard as instructor in mathematics; Lieutenant S. C. Paine relieves Lieutenant C. C. Cromwell as instructor in mechanics and applied mathematics; Chief Engineer J. P. Sprague becomes head of the department of steam engineering, vice Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, and Passed Assistant Engineer G. K. Kearney becomes an instructor in this department in place of Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Rae; Lieuts. W. J. Barnette and R. M. G. Brown will be ordered as instructors of astronomy, navigation, and surveying, and Lieut. C. G. Bowman will be relieved; Lieut.-Commander W. M. Folger will be instructor of physics and chemistry, vice Lieut.-Commander T. F. Jewell; and Lieuts. G. W. Tyler and Richard Mitchell will be instructors in English studies, history, and law. Lieut. Hamilton Perkins will be ordered to the Academy, but no department has yet been selected to which to assign him. Commander Henry L. Howison will remain at the head of the department of seamanship and tactics, and Commander J. A. Howell, of navigation. Boatswain C. E. Hawkins will be attached to the gunnery ship *Santee*." This is not correct. Lieut. Brown was detached from the Academy in July last and now commands the torpedo-boat *Alarm*, and there is no prospect of his going back to the Academy. Lieut. Mitchell is still on coast survey duty, where he will remain. Commander Edwin M. Shepard will probably relieve Commander Howison, who will be ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, when the practice cruise is over.

UNDER the heading of "A New Rule at Annaopolis," the N. Y. *World* says: "The Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Navy are in receipt of many letters daily from persons who desire to receive appointments as cadet midshipmen. The law provides that if members of Congress and delegates fail to appoint cadet midshipmen in their respective districts by the 1st of July in each year, the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to fill the vacancies thereafter. Secretary Robeson appointed cadets from any part of the country to fill vacancies caused by such failure on the part of Congressmen. In this way the sons of his friends, or the sons of persons

whose patronage was desirable, received the appointments. Secretary Thompson holds the intent of the statute to be that where a vacancy occurs in any Congressional district an actual resident of that district must be appointed. Congress at its last session deprived the President of his authority to appoint ten cadets at large each year. Candidates must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and will have to pass examinations similar to those of the candidates for cadet engineers. The examination of candidates for cadet midshipmen begins on Sept. 12. The pay of a cadet midshipman is \$500 per annum. In four years the cadet midshipman graduates from the Academy. A midshipman's pay on leave is \$600; on shore duty, \$800; at sea, \$1,000."

This is correct, with the following exception: Although a cadet midshipman may be regarded as having graduated at the Academy in four years, he does not become a midshipman until two years afterwards, during which period he goes to sea. No vacancy is created in the district to which he is credited until he becomes a midshipman. The Academic year has been changed, as will appear from the following circular issued by the Superintendent of the Academy under authority of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy also decides that although a member may fail to nominate by the 1st of July, he will still allow the member the privilege of designating a candidate from his district to fill the vacancy at any time thereafter:

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., August 12, 1878.

General Order No. 1.
The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy having directed that hereafter the Academic year shall commence on the 1st of October, and end on the 31st of May, notice is hereby given that the examination for candidates for appointments as Cadet Engineers will begin at this Academy on the 15th of September; that for candidates as Cadet Midshipmen on the 22d of September next. All officers and cadets now on leave from the Academy, and *not included in the detail*, will consider their leave extended for ten days, with the exception of Lieutenant Parker and Masters Lyman and Clason, who will report on September 17th, as previously ordered. The cruise of the *Constitution* and the *Mayflower* will be extended ten days.

FOXHALL A. PARKER, Commodore, Superintendent.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED

AUGUST 8.—Commander John R. Bartlett, to report to the respective commanders of the Navy-yards at New York, Boston, and Portsmouth for consultation with the equipment officers in relation to a revision of the Allowance Book for the Bureau of Equipment. On the completion of this duty he will return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

Midshipman John M. Proudfit, to the training ship Minnesota, at New York.

AUGUST 9.—Chief Engineers Richard M. Bartleman, to the Lackawanna, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 27th August.

AUGUST 12.—Surgeon George A. Bright, to the Tuscarora, at La Paz, Mexico.

AUGUST 14.—Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Ensign H. M. Hodges, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 8.—Ensign E. L. Reynolds, from the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the 5th May last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer J. A. Henderson has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton, European Station, on the 30th April last, and has been placed on sick leave.

AUGUST 9.—Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

AUGUST 12.—Ensign Walter S. Hughes, from the training ship Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Lucian Flynn, from the Canonicus, at New Orleans, and ordered to the Minnesota.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the 12th July, and has been placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 13.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, from the Ajax and other monitors, at Brandon, Va., on the 31st August, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Galt, from the receiving ship Franklin, at No. 10, Va., on the 31st August, and ordered to duty on board the Ajax and other monitors at Brandon, Va.

AUGUST 14.—Lieutenant J. W. Graydon, from duty at the Naval Almanac Office, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany, Governor Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for one month from August 21.

To Commander A. H. McCormick, attached to the Bureau of Ordnance for thirty days from August 10.

To Master Frank W. Nabo, for six months from August 8, with permission to visit Canada.

To Lieutenant M. B. Buford, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from August 15.

To Lieutenant Wm. H. Turner, attached to the Signal Office, Washington, until September 1.

To Ensign Winslow Allardice, attached to the Plymouth, at New York, for twenty days from August 15.

To Pay Director James D. Murray, attached to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for one month from August 15.

To Chaplain E. W. Hagar, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., during the month of September.

To Paymaster James Hoy, attached to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, for one month from August 15.

To Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, attached to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for one month from August 15.

To Civil Engineer F. A. Stratton, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from August 19.

To Chief Engineer James B. Kimball, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, for one month from August 15.

To Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Hall for six months.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for two weeks from August 16.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., has been extended until October 1.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending August 14, 1878:

Cornelius Cunningham, beneficiary, August 21, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

LIEUT. THOMAS N. LEE.—The graduates of the Naval Academy of the class of 1868 have met a great sorrow in the recent death of one of their most trusted and honored comrades, Lieut. Thos. N. Lee, who has just died of a malady contracted in the faithful dis-

charge of his duty on board the U. S. S. *Omaha*, in the South Pacific ocean. Serving for nearly three years in that ship, he finished his cruise manfully, but came back with a shattered constitution. Unwilling to remain unemployed he sought service in the coast survey, on our Southern shores, and holding fast to his duty until he was incapable of further work, he came home to die. No young officer of the Navy had a fairer record, a more spotless name. Manly, and true, and brave, he was always kind and gentle, and unwavering in his honor and integrity. He had no enemies, but all who knew him did homage to his worth, and his classmates and friends mourn his early death with a sincere reverence for his purity of character and his high example. They join their sorrow to that of those who were bound to him by the nearer ties of blood, and they offer them their heartfelt sympathy and this expression of their profound sorrow.

R. U. S. S. PENSACOLA.

CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

In a recent account of an interview with a N. Y. Tribune correspondent, Secretary Thompson is reported as saying that the "economic fit" of the last Congress had not seriously interfered with some reforms in the administration of the Navy Department which he had laid down upon assuming office. He is economizing closely, and is taking the money thus saved and applying it to the work of rebuilding vessels. "I find," he said, "that by rearranging the estimates, and directing the work to be done in the Navy-yard to be adapted to them, a great deal less money is required than the Bureau officers at first called for. I find I can utilize all the old iron that accumulates in our Navy-yards. Scrap iron was formerly sold at public auction and subsequently resold to the Government at an advance of two or three cents on the pound. This is a practice that is no longer in vogue. I have erected at the Washington Navy-yard a rolling mill, and think of putting a similar one up at the Mare Island Navy-yard. This mill cost \$9,000, and there is being turned out of it the very best of iron, especially adapted to Navy purposes. In a year I shall save a few cents on each link in every chain—sufficient to pay the expense of erecting the mill. I can produce, and am producing, the very best quality of iron from this mill—better iron than I can buy outside—at less than half the cost of iron sold in the market."

"What is being done in the matter of repairs to our present ships of the Navy?" the reporter asked.

"Before Congress meets," replied the Secretary, "I shall have six vessels out of the stocks—as fine ships of war as there ever were, and creditable to any Navy of the world. By next spring I shall put out three more. In short, during the present fiscal year ten of our naval vessels will have been finished up in a manner which will make them equal to any emergency, in point of strength and durability. Among this number are the *Richmond*, the *Quinnебay*, the *Lackawanna*, the *Pensacola*, the *Icanderoga*, the *Kearsarge*, the *Wachusett*, and the *Shenandoah*."

"Where do the vessels principally give way?"

"The cause," said the Secretary, "of the rapid decay of ships which compose the American Navy, is on account of the white oak wood which enters into their construction. Live oak timber never deteriorates. Let me give you an illustration. The *Saratoga* has live oak ribs and live oak enters into her entire construction. For thirty-eight years she has stood the hardest kind of service, and is still one of the staunchest ships in our Navy. I will cite as a contrary example, the *Omaha*. The wonder to my mind is how she ever got back into port. She is full of white oak timber, which is almost entirely destroyed. Some of the uprights in the *Saratoga*, which are attached to the ribs of the vessel to hold the deck, were made of laurel, which was put in at the Mare Island Navy-yard. It is apparently the hardest kind of wood, but it had to be replaced with live oak, as it was worthless in a few years."

"Will you be able to put all our ships on a war footing?"

"Oh, no. There are some that are so worthless that it would be a waste of money to repair them. If Congress would abolish the law which makes it obligatory on me to cover into the Treasury all moneys derived from the sale of old material, I could sell some of them and build new ones. But as the law now stands, I shall let these worthless ships remain as they are awhile. A good deal of work is being done with the money on hand. I do not intend to ask Congress for any deficiency, not even to the extent of \$1."

"Have you any hope of securing money for the new ships?"

"Yes; I have no doubt that Congress, at its next session, will pass the \$3,000,000 bill, which provides for the building of new ships. There was a majority in favor of it last session, but it failed for want of time."

"So you think our Navy adequate for all purposes?"

"I think it soon will be. During my term, which will certainly not be longer than the present administration, and possibly not so long, I believe I shall see the American Navy competent to protect our commerce; and, with new ships, which I believe will soon be built, and our improvements in torpedoes, I am confident it will soon be able to protect the Harbor of New York from the navies of the world, were they combined."

"Do you consider that the maintenance of our Navy is popular?"

"I believe that the American people do not look upon the \$8,000,000 or \$4,000,000 annually appropriated to keep up our Navy with disfavor. What they are anxious for is that it should be properly expended. It is my opinion that the people all over the country are opposed to any deterioration of the naval force of the United States."

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your readers are undoubtedly familiar with the facts attending the loss of the German ironclad *Großer Kurfürst* but a few weeks ago in the English channel. Are not the results of this accident, the loss of 280 lives and of a fine ironclad, of sufficient importance for us to give the subject more than a passing thought, and cannot we take advantage of their want of means of saving life, to provide ourselves with what can be undoubtedly utilized, if properly fitted for this purpose? I refer to the bridge, which is now carried by nearly all steamers. Several months since I designed a floating bridge, all the details of which I will not take your space to give; but will simply state that its buoyancy is secured by a tank of sheet steel (corrugated to give greater stiffness), one foot in depth, under the entire bridge; its stability is maintained by two outriggers, consisting of long cylindrical tanks, ten inches in diameter, which, when the bridge is in its place, are in line with and a little above the bridge railing, so secured to the bridge by suitable braces that they can be readily rigged out, parallel to the bridge, and about three and a half feet from it; a little above the floating line of the bridge proper. The bridge is designed to rest on three solid castings, one at either end, and the third in amidships, each fitted with keys to enter corresponding sockets in the bottom of the bridge. At each of these points is a lignum vitae roller running across and under the bridge; these rollers when thrown into action by levers always attached, raise the bridge from the keys above mentioned, and place it at the same time upon them; i. e., they take the bridge, by their slight movement, from a perfectly secure position, and so place it (as can be readily understood) that a slight force, such as a thwartship tackle, a whip from the main yard, or the mere rolling of the ship, will be sufficient to launch it overboard. A few men, as soon as it is in the water can drop the outriggers, hook their braces, etc., when we have a structure equal in length to a little more than the beam of the ship, and of about twelve feet beam (five feet of bridge and three and a half feet from side of bridge to each outrigger)—a structure with a surplus buoyancy of about ten or eleven thousand pounds (taking its length at 45 feet); quite capable of floating, say eighty men above water, and many more if in the water and merely supporting themselves by holding on to it.

The design intends all space between bridge proper and outriggers, as well as bridge railing, to be covered with a netting of large meshes; also row locks fitted to the rail stanchions at a proper height, and sweeps for pulling and steering always kept lashed to the railing. That this bridge can be put overboard in five minutes, or less, by stationing men and proper exercise, no one can doubt; and of its utility there can be less doubt, when we consider the fact that very few, if any, of our ships have sufficient boats to carry their crews. The *Franklin*, I understand, at an exercise of "abandoning ship," in the harbor of Lisbon, after filling her boats to their utmost capacity, had one hundred and twenty men left on board. What would she have done if she burnt up at sea? Can nothing be provided for the one hundred and twenty men left on board?

If the *Großer Kurfürst* had been provided with such a structure, can one doubt but it would have saved some of the poor fellows who lost their lives? Can we say that we are exempt from similar accidents? Our turn may come sooner than we imagine, and what have we to depend upon!

This design of a bridge is not claimed as original, except in the idea of the outriggers, and the manner of securing and putting it overboard. It has, however, been favorably reported upon by a board of officers at this yard, of which Captain de Kroft was senior member; it has also been favorably considered by the Chief Naval Constructor and others. If I can succeed in obtaining its adoption into the Service (or of anything else of equal utility for that matter), or be the means of impressing its usefulness, I might say necessarily, upon those who have us in their keeping, I shall be more than repaid for any time or trouble I have devoted to the subject. I remain yours truly,

A. S. CROWNINGSHIELD, U. S. Navy.

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON.

A GRAND naval review and inspection by the Queen took place on Tuesday last at Portsmouth, Eng. The fleet comprised ten broadside ships, eight turret ships, six sloops of war and gunboats, and ten torpedo boats, carrying a total of 319 guns, 6,691 officers and men, aggregating 99,541 tons and 72,350 horse power. For the accommodation of persons desiring to witness the review, vessels were appropriated for the Lords of the Admiralty, the members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and foreign diplomats and other distinguished persons. The Queen was on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the yacht *Osborne*. It was a superb spectacle. The waters of Spithead and of the Solent were covered with sailing craft of every description, and steamboats came from all directions, bringing hundreds of persons to witness the review. The weather was unfavorable, as the wind was blowing half a gale. The Queen passed through the fleet of broadside ships, turret ships, sloops of war, gunboats and torpedo boats, numbering in all twenty-four men-of-war drawn up in line, but no evolutions were attempted. The review was of the port and starboard divisions of the home practice fleet under Admiral Sir A. C. Key, K. C. B., F. R. S., recently commanding the North American and West Indian squadron. The review embraced every type of vessel at present in the British navy, from the obsolete broadside *Warrior*, with her four and a half inches of armor, to the monitor *Devastation*, the swift, unarmored *Boadicea*, and the torpedo boats. The London journals boast that this great fleet is only a spare squadron of England's navy. Owing to the bad weather the review was a failure.

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A TELEGRAM from Berlin announces that the report of the commission of naval officers appointed to inquire into the loss of the *Grosser Kurfuerst* acquits all the officers in command, asserting that the men at the helm of the *Konig Wilhelm* misunderstood orders. The men, being placed too low to see the water, were frightened by suddenly beholding the masts of the *Grosser Kurfuerst* close by, and did the reverse of what they were told.

THE moderation evinced by M. Gambetta in dealing with the Berlin Congress, and of the marked change in the tone of his organ, *La Republique Francaise*, in treating the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the cession of Cyprus, is attributed to the personal influence of the Prince of Wales, who entertained the Republican chief at dinner, and had several occasions for private conversation with him.

A RUSSIAN naval officer having made a complaint that a vessel purchased in the United States for 700,000 roubles for the volunteer fleet was not worth half that amount, an inquiry was recently ordered, resulting in the discovery that, of the three and a half million roubles subscribed to the volunteer fleet fund, more than half found its way into the pockets of the organizers of the movement.

THE Turkish forces definitively evacuated Shumla on Saturday, July 20, when the Russian troops marched in and took possession.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY OF PERSIA.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, to whom Western Europe is much indebted for what it learns of current Persian affairs, takes up, in his letter of July 5 (published in the *Gazzetta* of July 30), a subject which will prove, we are sure, of much interest to our readers.

After describing the attitude of Persia as a modern power, and the influence of the Shah's visit to Europe on the destiny of his kingdom, the writer proceeds to the main subject of his letter, beginning as follows:

In the *Gazzetta d'Italia* of May 5, which, owing both to the distance and the difficulty of communication, increased by the pending state of war in Turkey, arrived only on June 16, I have read an article which the *Gazzetta* reproduces from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, entitled "The Armies of Asia and Europe." This journal speaks of a publication of Gen. UPTON founded on a journey around the globe—a journey in which the American general specially occupied himself with military affairs. The article speaks first of the Chinese army, then of the Japanese, next of the Anglo-Indian, and finally of the Persian; and it is on this latter that I would like to dwell a little.

The correspondent proceeds to say that he was at Teheran when General UPTON passed through the city, and had the good fortune to make his acquaintance. He does not question the General's capacity to pass prompt judgment on the condition of an army, but he comes to the defence of the Persian army against some of the General's statements or conclusions. "I have not much to say," he remarks, "upon the General's book, because I know it only through the few lines of summary in the ARMY AND NAVY; but yet in these few lines are two or three inaccuracies." The Persian army, the writer admits, is "certainly not at the altitude of the foremost European armies, nor is its mechanism such as to leave nothing to be desired;" but he does not think its condition as bad as Gen. UPTON describes it.

The first error that I am constrained to note in the article in question is that which the author fails in speaking of conscription. In Persia there is no conscription. Each province must furnish to the service of the State a certain number of battalions, and it then at its own pleasure exacts from the cities and villages a number of men based on the taxes which each place pays. When a village knows the contingent which it must send to the army, its chief authority assembles the young men, negotiates with them, offering advantages to the well-disposed—charging itself, for example, with the care of their families and with tilling their land—and to this it always adds a payment in money to those who go to join the army. The Persian army is composed of volunteers, and he would greatly mistake who should think the Persian soldier poor and destitute of means; if this could give ample proof from my observations.

I could not say that no abuse irregularity is ever committed; but where do they not occur? The colonel of a regiment cannot reject a man whom some defect renders unfit for military service. I agree that this system excludes from the army the class in easy circumstances, but it cannot for that reason be said that the army is composed of wretches (*miserabilis*). By way of parenthesis—how many rich people in Europe are there who volunteer to go to serve as soldiers? When Persia shall have adopted the reforms recently introduced with vigor into Europe, if the rich do not go to their assigned posts, we will ask the government the reason why, and will lay the blame on it.

Another error of importance is in thinking that grades are purchased in the army, and that even the price is not fixed. The government gives gratis the grades in the army, and abuses, if there are any, can only be committed in an indirect and secret way. These grades are by preference accorded to the heads of the tribes or villages that compose the battalions—thing which cannot be much disapproved. Certain it is that a tribal or village chief who commands not only the soldiers of his battalion but also their families, will always have more influence over his subordinates than a stranger. . . . The army, in short, is composed according to the territorial system—a system that has still numerous partisans among us.

The correspondent of the *Gazzetta* then proceeds to say that "the French tactics of 1855, which Gen.

UPTON attributes to the Persian army, are now much changed;" that "to day the Persian soldiers manoeuvre perfectly in open order (*in ordine aperto*), according to the Italian and French system," and "if my memory serves me," he adds, "it seems to me that the manoeuvre executed in presence of the American general was in open order. In any case, there was plenty of skirmishing (*manovra di bersagliere*). The writer winds up by declaring: "I do not fear that I shall be deceived in predicting a happy future for the Persian army. This people has all the stuff to furnish excellent soldiers—they are courageous, strong, sober, docile, and of a patience which never fails them."

It will be perceived from these citations that the correspondent of the *Gazzetta* takes a much more favorable view of the Persian army than Gen. UPTON does; but we have every reason to suppose that the latter is sounder and more correct. Before speaking further of this discrepancy of view, we may say that we have taken care to re-examine the chapter of Gen. UPTON on the Persian army, and that we find the summary of it given in our columns, and which made its way through the military circles of France, Italy, and Germany, and so to Persia, to be correct. Hence the difference in view is not founded on any misapprehension of Gen. UPTON's statements or opinions. The sentences from the JOURNAL's review more particularly commented on by the Teheran correspondent are these: "Each regiment is composed of men of the same tribe, and are raised by conscription, the details being left in the hands of their colonels. The draft always begins with the rich, who purchase exemption, and then proceeds down the list until poverty forces its victim into the ranks. Promotion is obtained by purchase or favor (though illegally), two years' pay being the price for general and field officers, and one year's pay for company officers' commissions. The officers of each Persian regiment are required to belong to the same tribe as the men, who are usually their vassals or tenants." The remaining passages, showing the inefficiency of the Persian army need not be repeated.

In Gen. UPTON's book, seven pages are devoted to the Persian Army; the familiar letters from Persia occupy twenty pages of the Appendix, five of them being devoted to experiences in Teheran, at which place Gen. UPTON passed a fortnight, in March, 1876. He found "the decline in military organization from India to Persia scarcely less marked than from Japan to China." Nominally, the army consists of ten divisions, of two brigades each, but in reality no brigades exist. "Each regiment," says Gen. UPTON, "is usually composed of men of the same tribe, the chief of which is colonel." If a tribe occupies several districts, it furnishes as many regiments. General UPTON says:

It is not lawful to purchase promotion; yet, in practice, advancement can only be secured by purchase, or by favor. Company officers buy their promotion from the colonel, who, if sufficiently powerful, retains the bonus; if not, he divides with the Minister of War. General and field officers purchase directly from the minister. If a general officer commands several regiments, he shares in the profits from the sale of commissions to all of his field and company officers. The price paid by general and field officers for promotion is two years', and for company officers, one year's pay. With such a system only the greatest incompetency can prevail, and it is well understood that, without regard to qualifications, money will buy any rank in the army, together with its honors and emoluments.

The discrepancy between the views of General UPTON and those of the Teheran writer is thus broad and irreconcilable; but while we have gladly given space to both, we have little doubt that General UPTON is right. As to the question of poverty, it is noted by General UPTON that "the soldier who is too poor to escape the draft buys his time from his officers, and frequently remains at home, when he is supposed to be in the ranks on the distant frontier. Even when following the colors of his regiment, by relinquishing his pay he may ply his trade." But the Persian soldiers no less than the officers, are "on the make;" they are nearly all small money-lenders, clubbing their resources, and lending for short periods at monstrous rates—120 to 500 per cent. a year; and cavalry soldiers let out their nags as common carriers. Besides, soldiers work at trades, in leisure moments, by paying a "divi." to their officers, so that it is not uncommon to see workmen, not suspected of being soldiers, drop their tools, don their uniforms, and take their places in the ranks. The duty completed, they return their clothing and muskets to the depot, and resume work. It is clear that General UPTON does not represent the Persian soldier as "destitute of means." After all,

this is only a kind of militia or citizen soldiery system.

A word as to the tactics. In the Letters, General UPTON says that his party, consisting of himself with General FORSYTH and Major SANGER, were specially invited by the Shah to witness a review of his troops; nor would the Shah allow the march past until he had learned that the American officers were present. "We were told that no pains would be spared to impress us with the efficiency and appearance of the Persian army. The Persian troops owe all of their knowledge of the military art to the presence of five or six European instructors. The senior of these, General ANDRINI, an Italian, presided at the manœuvres. The infantry was formed in four ranks, of which the first and second fired kneeling, the third and fourth standing." In the body of the work, where these wonderful manœuvres are described, it is said:

The tactics employed resemble the French of 1831. In the manœuvres before the Shah, the only movements executed were to advance and retire. One movement consisted of a line of battle in double rank, from which skirmishers appeared in advance, as in our deployment by numbers. Behind the line of battle, in imitation of the German system, companies were posted at intervals in double rank. At a signal, the skirmishers fell back, the companies advanced, and, joining at the line of battle, all opened fire, the line of battle kneeling. On the left, irregular cavalry made irregular charges, scattering over the ground, raising a great dust, and firing and flourishing their pieces in the air; on the right, the artillery joined its deep tones to the combat. At the review, the infantry walked rather than marched past. The cavalry, marching in squads of five and six, ducked their heads as salam to the Shah.

It should be added that possibly during the ten years since General UPTON's visit some improvements may have been made in the Persian tactics. Persia, at any rate, is now fast coming into importance as a military nation. Her position in relation to Russia and England, the two great rivals for Asiatic supremacy, makes her military condition of unprecedented interest.

There is a second view in which the state of the Persian army is of special interest to Americans. General UPTON, in the Letters, says that the Shah showed much interest in American fire arms—an interest stimulated, no doubt, by the fact that when in Europe more than 40,000 utterly worthless breech-loaders were palmed off on him. General UPTON gave him an American revolver, with which he was much pleased, and he charged the party "to write to Roach and Co., of Chester, Pennsylvania, asking the cost of a vessel that would serve for peace and for war; also to write the Colts, of Hartford, Smith and Wesson, of Springfield, and the Remingtons, to ascertain their prices for Gatling guns, revolvers, and carbines. All this may amount to nothing, but I have been told that the revolver, which has been tried in the presence of the Shah, pleased him so highly that he has resolved to order several thousand for his officers and non-commissioned officers." On the whole, therefore, there is a large practical interest for Americans in the status of the Persian army.

THE TORPEDO VESSEL "DESTROYER."

We mentioned in our issue of April 20, that Captain ERICSSON was constructing a vessel for handling the new torpedo which attained such marvellous speed during the trials on the Hudson, reported to the Ordnance Department Dec. 7, 1877. This vessel is now completed, and was launched into the Hudson from the wharf of the Delamater Iron Works last Saturday, steam engines, propeller and other machinery being attached and ready for action. The boilers, owing to their great weight, could not be placed on board before the launch, as the vessel had to be lifted into the water by floating derricks. The launch excited much attention from its novel character, the vessel being hauled on a level from the interior of the boiler house to the bulkhead on the Hudson. The steam engines of the establishment in connection with powerful tackle being employed, the vessel was hauled, stem foremost, along the level ways with much facility. When arriving at the bulkhead of the river, the direction of which was nearly at right angles to the ways, the vessel, by an appropriate change of the arrangement of the tackles, was pushed forward until the stem reached some 30 feet beyond the bulkhead. A derrick placed in the line of keel was then used to lift the forward end of the structure by a series of straps passing under the bottom in such a manner as to divide the strain over a considerable distance of the bottom. The lifting gear of the derrick was next applied with sufficient

force to relieve the pressure on the ways. At this moment the derrick scow was backed into the river, while the tackle operated by the stationary steam engine pushed the body still further beyond the bulkhead, until only 40 feet of it remained on solid ground. A second derrick was then brought close to the bulkhead which, by means of straps as already mentioned, lifted the stern above the ways. The vessel being now wholly suspended in the air, both derrick scows were backed into the river, the action of the derrick gear reversed, and the *Destroyer* lowered into its future element.

The form of the hull is very peculiar, both ends being precisely alike, terminating with very fine wedges, probably sharper than any vessel of deep draught, yet built. The length is 130 feet, depth 11 feet, beam 12 feet extreme, thus presenting the unusual proportion of eleven times greater length than beam. The rudder of the new craft requires special attention, as it is wholly unconnected with the visible part of the stern, being attached to a vertical wrought iron post welded to a prolongation of the keel, just aft of the propeller, its upper part being nearly four feet below water line. The tillers consist of thin plates of iron riveted on opposite sides of the rudder, a few inches from its bottom. These tillers are operated by straight rods connected to the pistons of horizontal hydraulic cylinders of five inches diameter attached to the sides of the keel. Accordingly the steering gear will be placed ten feet below water line, while the top of the rudder only reaches within four feet of the water line. The professional reader cannot fail to institute a comparison between this thoroughly protected steering gear and the invention of M. LAFARGUE, now attracting much attention at the Paris Exhibition. M. LAFARGUE's device not only exposes the upper part of the rudder head to an opponent's fire, but his hydraulic cylinder is actually placed above the same and several feet above the water line.

We do not propose on this occasion to enter on the laborious task of giving a complete description of the mechanism of the *Destroyer*, but we cannot abstain from advertiring briefly to the fact that the intention is to render this vessel so far impregnable that in attacking bow on, it can defy the opponent's fire, offering absolute protection to the commander and helmsman, as well as protecting the base of the smoke pipe.

The leading feature of the construction of the hull is, its being provided with an intermediate curved deck extending from stem to stern, composed of plate iron strongly ribbed and perfectly watertight. This intermediate deck sustains a heavy solid armor plate placed transversely to the line of keel 32 feet from the bow, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, and supported on the aft side by a wood backing four feet six inches deep at the base. The steering wheel is applied behind this wood backing, a wire rope extending from its barrel to a four-way cock near the stern, by which water pressure is admitted alternately to the hydraulic cylinders at the stern, the motion of whose pistons actuate the rudder. The lower division of the vessel is supplied with air for supplying the boiler furnaces, by powerful blowers drawing in air from above.

It is hardly necessary to state, that during attack the *Destroyer* is intended to be as deeply immersed in the water as the monitors; but this deep immersion need not alarm the ship's company as it sometimes did in the "cheese boxes" during the war, for a deck house or cabin 70 feet long, composed of plate iron, is riveted watertight to the upper part of the hull. As this cabin, which has no opening in the sides, virtually forms part of the hull, it would be safe to run with the upper deck considerably below the water line. Owing to the stated peculiarity of construction, the constructor says that the new torpedo vessel will live at sea in any weather. More particularly since its stiffness is most extraordinary, an advantage resulting from the circumstance that the bottom must be heavily ballasted in order to insure deep immersion, there being no other weight placed between the two decks than cork and inflated air bags.

Regarding the torpedo itself, which forms an essential part of the new system, it would be futile now to enter the wide field of discussing its properties.

THE history of the United Service Institute of England offers encouragement to similar organizations in this country. From the annual report of the Institution it appears that the number of members has increased from 1,437 in 1831 to 4,405 in 1877. During last year's session, twenty lectures were delivered, and fourteen papers were read and discussed in the Theatre of the Institution. Five hundred and eighty-five volumes were added to the library during the past year; of these, 265 were purchased and 320 presented. Among the latter were twenty two volumes on various naval and military subjects, presented by our Government. The library now contains 18,300 volumes. On the 1st of January, 1878, there were 320 corresponding members of council. Whilst thanking the corresponding members for their past services, the council earnestly invite their co-operation in making the advantages of membership more widely known. In concluding this their Forty-seventh Report, the council point with satisfaction to the increase in the number of members, to the sound condition of the finances, and to the high estimation in which the Institution is held, both at home and abroad.

We ought to have a similar institution in this country, and it would be well if such existing institutions as the United States Naval Institute and the Essayons Club could be united in forming one. An attempt is now being made, we understand by officers in New York, to form an association for mutual improvement, and we hope that they will act upon this suggestion. The Naval Institute shows a just appreciation of its mission, but the Essayons Club might as well be located in Crim-Tartary, so far as its advantages to any but a select coterie are concerned. We regret to say that there is an old time prejudice among some of our officers against publicity, which exists in no European service, so far as we can learn. The Naval Institute has, by the way, recently offered a prize for the best essay on naval education. I. Officers. II. Men. We hope there will be an active competition for the prize, as the subject is one that needs able discussion.

FRANCIS J. LIPPITT contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, an article on "Pope's Virginia Campaign," which he has made a special subject of study. His general conclusion is that Porter, so far from being justly entitled to punishment, should have received honor as the only man who did what he should have done under the then existing circumstances. Pope's action in regard to General Porter was, we are told, "based upon three important mistakes: First, that Longstreet's troops did not begin to come upon the field until about sunset of Friday, August 29. Second, as a necessary consequence of this, that Jackson's right flank was exposed to Porter's attack. Third, that when Porter received the order of 4:30 p. m. he could have attacked Jackson in flank in time to enable Pope to rout Jackson before Longstreet arrived." By remaining in his position Porter "was rendering the greatest possible service to General Pope and to his country," and he "actually arrived at Bristoe fully as soon as if he had marched at one instead of three A. M., or at daylight." The course adopted by him, in all probability, saved Pope from being utterly routed by superior numbers, and Porter was justified in his disobedience of orders on "the settled principle in military ethics in such cases as this, that an order to a subordinate from a distant superior is not to be disobeyed simply because it would apparently lead to disastrous consequences; but that when, in addition to this, the order itself, by its very terms, assumes facts which do not exist, and the subordinate is clearly satisfied, in the exercise of a sound judgment, that the superior would not have made the order if he had known the real circumstances of the case, obedience to it would be in the highest degree blameworthy—nay, criminal. And no friend of General Pope would venture to assert that, under the circumstances of the case as now known, and as Porter believes them to exist at the time, the latter would have been ordered 'to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank.'

"The principal responsibility for the disasters of Pope's campaign," General Lippitt contends, "must rest upon General McClellan." This he thinks sufficiently appears from a synopsis he gives of the despatches which passed between McClellan and Halleck. Pope, he argues, is entitled to the credit of "a brave and chivalrous act" in fighting "with the chances decidedly against him, an act of which McClellan would never have been capable. The contrast between these two commanders," he continues, "must

have been strongly felt in Washington, and it is no wonder that on Pope's arrival there, Halleck warmly exclaimed to him, "you have done nobly"—a greeting in which his countrymen, in spite of his mistakes, might have sincerely joined." Aside from this, according to General Lippitt, the disasters of the campaign "are traceable primarily to the stolid obstinacy of General Halleck, who undertook to conduct the operations in the field at his office desk in Washington," and lost the campaign through the too common blunder of directing the concentration of forces at a point too near the enemy. Manasses Junction was, we are told, "the safe and proper position for covering Washington till our whole force should be concentrated." Pope, through some hallucination, clung too long to the opinion that the fight should be made at Warrenton, but if his disposition of his troops in mass at Gainesville had remained unchanged, the campaign might still have been won. Scattering his forces led to disaster. To "McDowell's disobedience of orders is ascribed the failure of the attempt to destroy or capture Jackson's force. But the occasion was one justifying this disobedience in view of the necessity of detaching Rickett's division to defend Thoroughfare Gap against the approach of Lee's main body, it being of the last importance that Longstreet's debouching should be delayed, and it being impossible to communicate with Pope."

Finally, in the chapter of blunders, "Lee erred in not promptly marching to crush Pope with superior numbers before his reinforcements could arrive. If he had done so, there would have been nothing to prevent him from marching to Washington; and that city would have fallen soon after he had possessed himself of Upton's Hill, which commands both Arlington Heights and Washington."

Such, brief, are the conclusions of an article which is valuable as a résumé of a campaign, which is once more brought prominently to the public attention by the inquiry into Fitz John Porter's case, which is now in progress.

THE fact that Congressman H. B. Banning, of Ohio, has been refused the privilege of renomination for Congress by his party seems to us to show conclusively that reduction of the number and pay of the Army is not a popular measure. Gen. Banning had made this reduction his specialty. Others had laid their claims for endorsement by their constituents on their views and exertions in finance, or railroad legislation, or the labor question, or the Chinese question. Mr. Banning risked all on his efforts to reduce the emoluments and the numbers of the Army. And with this issue clearly defined, he was not even allowed a nomination by his party, to say nothing of an election.

The case is stronger when we look at some other circumstances. Mr. Banning is an able and industrious legislator. He is a man of large Congressional experience, and the important post he now fills on the House Military Committee he has filled for four successive years. In addition he twice succeeded in defeating the opposing party in his district, when it had been accustomed for many years to be carried by them. In his last contest the majority accredited to him was exceedingly small, so that his friends might claim with plausibility that another candidate in his place would have been defeated. Yet, with these circumstances to aid him, he has lost the renomination. Could anything more convincingly show that the cry of Army reduction is a manufactured, newspaper cry, which has no echo among the people? It is a trap for the unwary; and Mr. Banning has been caught in it. The people do not demand Army reduction; they want economy of administration, but they also want efficiency.

So far as Gen. Banning is concerned, we are convinced that he is better disposed towards the Army than is generally thought. His first two years in his present position were signalized by a much wiser policy than he has since followed—of late he seems to have been persuaded into preposterous schemes by others. The real Mephistopheles on the committee is Congressman Bragg of Wisconsin. The worst cut to Mr. Banning must be to find that the newspapers whose fatal lead he followed part way, now exult over his defeat. They cried out to him to reduce the Army to 10,000 men. His knowledge of Army requirements staggered at that, but he consented to try to reduce the enlisted force to 20,000. He failed, of course, even in that; and now he finds the few organs of Army reduction tracing his defeat for renomination to the fact that he did not insist on the 10,000 basis! Mr. Banning must see that it would have been impossible to satisfy his late guides; he must also see that there is no public sentiment for the task on which he has wasted his labors. During the remainder of his term he might

wisely, we think, abandon the policy that has been so useless and fatal to him, and use the large knowledge he has acquired of Army legislation in the direction of a harmonious and rational plan of Army rehabilitation, not of Army destruction. He has expended the better part of four years on a quest which both for his own and his country's interests he might better have left without the waste of an hour. He can now in part repair his past mistake, so far as the good of the Army and the country is concerned, though we freely give him credit for patriotic motives in the course which his own constituents have not endorsed. The lesson, also, is a good one for other anti-Army legislators to ponder

A WRITER in the London *Quarterly* does not see in the possible employment of Indian troops in European warfare all the fanciful visions of unbounded greatness that make the present measure so popular in some quarters; for the serious expense of transporting and maintaining these troops imposes, except in case of the most urgent need, a practical limitation upon the number that can be employed with advantage. *Broad Arrow* shows the advantage to be gained by uniting the Indus and the Euphrates by a railway. "By means of such a railway the natives of India would be enabled fully to estimate the extent of our empire and to realize our power. India herself would be relieved of her isolation, and, in conjunction with the system of steam transit established between Lahore and Kurrachee, we should be enabled rapidly to transport troops from Northern India to the shores of the Levant, and vice versa, so that any hostile force advancing towards the Indus would not only be met at any point on the line of that river, but would be threatened along the seaboard of the Persian Gulf and the line of the Euphrates, in flank and rear. When, moreover, we consider the intercommunication of populations, and the field for army recruiting which will ultimately be available in Southern Asia Minor and Syria, the British Power, wielded with directness of purpose, might assume proportions before which the so-called 'Great Military Powers of Europe' would be dwarfed, and England secure the first strategical position in the world as a naval and insular Power, whose lines of communication are restricted, in the first instance, to the sea. Such railways would greatly neutralize the value of the Suez Canal, as affording alternative routes to India, and would thus place us in a position superior to one exposed to the more direct jealousy of certain allies."

THE Isheff small arms factory, at Kama, Russia, about 560 miles from Nishni-Novgorod, is Russian Crown property, but is let on a contract for the production of 250,000 stand of breech-loading (needle) guns at a fixed price.

A RECEPTION in honor of the wife of the President of the United States was given by General and Mrs. George W. Cullum, U. S. Army, at their villa on the Cliffs, Newport, August 9. The grounds were illuminated and the broad piazzas were lighted with Chinese lanterns, which amid a storm of rain, lightning and thunder presented a magnificent appearance. Among the guests were: Professor W. B. Rogers, of Harvard College; Hon. and Mrs. Geo. H. Pendleton and family, of Cincinnati; Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Herman T. Livingston, Mr. Henry G. Marquand and family; Rev. M. F. Morgan, Major and Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. R. Rice, Mrs. Thomas S. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitehouse, Mrs. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D.; Miss S. E. Blatchford and Judge Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Odell, Commodore and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N.; General R. B. Potter and family; Judge Green and family, from New Jersey; Judge and Mrs. Swayne, from Washington; Rev. F. McAllister, from Elizabeth, N. J.; Lieut. Stevens, U. S. N.; Gen. Hodges, U. S. A.; Governor and Mrs. Thos. Swann, Mr. Corcille, Secretary of French Legation; Mr. Boldobono, Secretary of Austrian Legation; Hon. W. B. Lawrence, Dr. Samuel W. Francis, Captain D. P. Heap, U. S. Engineer Corps; Judge and Mrs. Dickey, from Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Blight, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Tyler, from Philadelphia; Baron De Klench, of Germany, and General Emery, U. S. N.

The First United States Artillery Band from Fort Adams were on the piazza, and played the following selections: March—"Nancy Lee"..... Hilbrecht. Overture—"Fee and Roses"..... Marie. Song—"The Shepherd Boy"..... Wilson. Waltz—"Die Großenberger"..... Gunji. Selection—"Trovatore"..... Verdi. Gallop—"Pleasures of the Dance"..... Lt. Best, U. S. A. By request of Mrs. Hayes the band played "Hold the Fort." "Marching Through Georgia" was also played. Several of the members of the band joined in the chorus. The latter selection was so loudly applauded that it had to be repeated. The Providence *Journal*, speaking of another entertainment in honor of Mrs. Hayes, says: "The dresses of the ladies were elegant in the extreme, but there was none which attracted so much deserved attention as that worn by Mrs. Heap, wife of Captain David Porter Heap, of the United States Engineer Corps. It was made of heavy white silk, and ornamented with painting by hand. Around the dress were several bands of a delicate hue on which were painted roses budding and in full bloom, besides most exquisite little birds. The colors blended most beautifully, the whole making a charming, and at the same time very rare picture. The painting itself was the work of the lady's husband, Capt. Heap, who is quite an artist, and it occupied three days of his time."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

IS A CADET AN ENLISTED MAN?

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The "Question for Paymasters" submitted by "Wayne" in the *JOURNAL* of July 20, as to the interpretation of section 7 of the last Army Appropriation bill seems likely to become a subject for the consideration of the Attorney-General. Some paymasters incline to the opinion that in computing longevity pay no officer will be allowed to count service as an enlisted man except service rendered during the War of the Rebellion, while the idea suggested by "Wayne" that cadet service falls within the purview of the section appears to them absurd and preposterous. A careful examination of the section, however, cannot possibly justify such a construction. It provides that "all officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the volunteer forces during the War of the Rebellion, or as enlisted men in the armies of the United States, Regular or volunteer, shall be and are hereby credited," etc. Had it been intended to limit the enlisted service to war service the adverbial phrase "during the War of the Rebellion" would have been inserted after the clause it was designed to modify, and we would read "all officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the volunteer forces, or as enlisted men in the armies of the United States, Regular or volunteers, during the War of the Rebellion, shall be and are hereby credited," etc. Obviously it was not intended to exclude service rendered since the war, and such an interpretation could not be justified in law or equity.

There may be, however, some question as to cadet service, the answer to which is not so apparent. The section mentions "enlisted men in the armies of the United States." Is the cadet an "enlisted man in the armies of the United States," and, if he is, is he not excepted, explicitly or impliedly, from the provisions of the section? There is no express exception. Let us see if we are authorized to infer an implied exception. He is "in the armies of the United States," as "Wayne" has shown by quoting from sec. 1, act of July 28, 1866: "The military peace establishment shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, etc., etc., the professors and corps of cadets of the U. S. Military Academy, to be known as the Army of the United States." Being in the Army he is amenable to the rules and articles of war, the regulations for the Army, subject to trial by Court-martial, etc. As he is not a candidate for a commission until the expiration of his term of probation at the Academy (his position being somewhat analogous to that of an assistant surgeon during his first five years' service), he must be in rank either a non-commissioned officer or a private. Revised Regulations for the Army, page 9 and par. 4 reads:

Rank of officers and non-commissioned officers.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Lieut.-General. | 10. Cadet. |
| 2. Major-General. | 11. Sergeant Major. |
| 3. Brigadier-General. | 12. Etc., etc. |
| 4. Colonel. | |
| 5. Lieutenant-Colonel. | |
| 6. Major. | |
| 7. Captain. | |
| 8. 1st Lieutenant. | |
| 9. 2d Lieutenant. | 16. Corporal. |

Here then we have his position (rank) clearly defined. He is a non-commissioned officer. But does it yet necessarily appear that he is an "enlisted man"? May he not present the anomaly of being in the military service, ranking as a non-commissioned officer, and being subject to military discipline, and yet not be an "enlisted man," as it is "nominated in the bond?" Par. 20, page 11, Regulations for the United States Military Academy, declares that "each cadet upon his admission shall take the oath of office prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and before receiving his warrant, shall, in the presence of the superintendent or of some officer deputed by him, subscribe to an engagement in the following form:

I, _____, of the State of _____, aged _____, having been selected for appointment as a cadet, etc., do hereby engage with the consent of my (parent or guardian) that I will serve in the Army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. And I, _____, do solemnly swear, etc., etc. (Here follows the oath of allegiance.)

Hence the cadet is an enlisted man; a non-commissioned officer, enlisted for a specific purpose, to be sure, just as signal sergeants are, but nevertheless subject to do any kind of military duty at all times and in all places. The cadets, organized into battalions, companies and sections for practical and theoretical instruction, are by no means exempt from the performance of the most arduous duty of the common soldier, should it be deemed expedient or necessary to employ them. Sec. 1323, Revised Statutes, provides that "cadets shall be subject at all times to duty in such places and on such service as the President may direct." It is not presumed that the entire term of enlistment will be passed in study drills and parades at West Point, although I have heard of one cadet who was there seven years. This enlistment of eight years is designed to reach into the future, beyond the day of graduation, and to secure to the Government the continued service of the cadet in his new capacity of commissioned officer. His enlistment does not terminate with his career at the academy. Although commissioned he is still serving out the unexpired part of his eight years.

Finally, it certainly must appear both equitable and wise to all unbiased minds that officers who have been

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peculiarly fitted for the military profession, and who as a class have shed such lustre on our arms, should have some premium placed on their services. Only one-third of the officers of the Army are graduates. If the Military Academy sends out annually a large surplus of officers for whom it is difficult to find places, as has been averred, why do we find the Army officered largely by civilians? What becomes of the graduate? He seeks more profitable employment in civil life. Put a premium on his education and consequent capabilities, and the commissions of the Army will not degenerate into pensions or rewards for political services. This without prejudice to any.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

EXPERIENCE OF A RECONSTRUCTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have been interested in the discussions on use of the sabre in your columns, and amused at some of the arguments, and deference paid, with our American timidity, to European cavalry notions. We have our own four years' war from which to draw facts—more valuable to us than every European war since the days of Julius Caesar—and I should like to hear from a few of the thousands of practical men who served on both sides and actually participated in cavalry combats, and who are now out of the Army; I mean real actions, where both sides stood up to their work, not where one side did all the charging and the other the running.

During our war the Union volunteer cavalry were much addicted to showy movements and use of the sabre. The Confederate cavalry, not having means to do the gaudy, became intensely practical, discarded the sabre, and depended for close work entirely on the revolver. Now, as I was on "the other side," I will not invite denial by boasting of our victories; old soldiers don't like to be told that they were thrashed at such a time, but if they tell the yarn will likely give the facts, and facts are what we want. Will not some of the Union veterans give their personal experiences of sabre as revolver in action prior to the last few months of the war, before the Confederates became too weak to make a fair, give and take fight?

I have a vivid recollection of two occasions where I saw the sabre tried by good men, because I was almost scared to death the first time. We were charged suddenly by a Union battalion—old cavalry, and how beautifully they came on, officers well in front, file closers in place, sabres at the "tierce point," smooth ground, and everything as laid down in the books for the *beau sabreur*. It was the first time we had seen our school-boy ideal of the bold dragoon, and we couldn't stand it, in fact did not try, but stampeded at once, "Yanks" on every side, yelling "surrender Johnny Reb." We simply wanted to be "let alone" just then; every sabre looked at least eight foot long and in imagination as sharp as a razor; but we had been in too many actions to surrender on good running ground, and in self-defence went to work with our six-shooters. I blazed away at the first one who got after me, missed him, and to my relief he had business further on. My friends also discovered this about the same time; they would not come square up to the muzzle of a six-shooter, and in a very few minutes, so quick that we then were much surprised, we drove them off, without losing a man killed and very few slightly cut. Here was the "moral effect of cold steel." They had carried the position with a rush, but were glad to drop us, with several of their saddles empty, in three minutes afterwards. There was another "moral effect" afterwards, and I well remember the feeling of contempt when we saw Union cavalry form in line, in their beautifully precise way, if they finished with the showy "draw sabre," and I doubt if our friends who scared us so badly ever tried the sabre again.

Gentlemen of the Union side, victors, you can well afford to acknowledge an occasional defeat; give your experience. If we Confederates learned any one thing thoroughly it was that a six shooter which reaches from twelve to twenty feet with good effect in the hand of an excited man will easily whip a sabre reaching four or five feet in the hand of a man equally excited; and those of our men who had a taste for close work learned to carry three and even four revolvers of the largest size, cal. .44, the Navy ball, cal. .36, not being heavy enough to "lift a man out of the saddle." As I said above, experience made us intensely practical, and I wish those of our brave opponents who actually tried their sabres against our pistols would give their opinion of results.

It seems to me that the six-shooter is our national weapon. Nature tells the American to resort to it for offence or defence. I have never seen the man who would not flinch from its muzzle. I have seen a great many who would willingly face the sabre. For an Englishman like Shaw, the Lifeguardaman, a pugilist strong of arm and stolid of brain, the sabre is the weapon; with a revolver he would quickly give in to a sixteen-year-old Western cow-boy. Almost every military nation has its favorite weapon, and happy are we in being adapted by taste and natural training to the latest and most deadly—the revolver, instead of the oldest—the romantic, the manly, the bright flashing, useless sabre.

The average regular cavalry officer of to-day, however willingly he stores the sabre when there is fighting to do, wishes to retain it in the tactics as a protection against becoming mounted infantry—horrible to contemplate. This is his theory; but practically his laurels and promotion can only be gained in real war, leading volunteer cavalry. Discard the sabre now, and when his time comes the raising of showy volunteer cavalry regiments in large cities, by political favorites, will be per force discouraged. Common sense will dictate the selection of men who have already learned one-half of their new trade—riding and shooting—and a few months' drill and one or two actions will give him a command that will not only "charge

home," but will stay there and hurt somebody with their familiar and favorite weapon, securing to their leaders the coveted favorable mention in official reports, instead of the old "being greatly outnumbered we retired to our original position."

RECONSTRUCTED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 6, 1878.

IS THE SABRE USELESS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have read almost all the correspondence published in the JOURNAL for and against the sabre and the bayonet. I will confine myself to the sabre—my own views on its usefulness, etc., without regarding the number killed by it.

I see in the JOURNAL of June 29th, an article over the signature of "Sabre," which attracted my notice. He cites a charge where the revolver was used, and a good opportunity for determining the value of the sabre was lost (because it was not there). I concur in his expressed opinion that it would not impair cavalry efficiency much to put the revolver aside; also in his advice to the War Department to think twice before doing away with the sabre, and to have the soldier instructed in its use. In the same number of the JOURNAL, I notice an article over the signature of "Observer." He sees no good in the sabre. He cites General Merritt as combatting the opinion held by the Chief of Ordnance and the General of the Army. Now, General Merritt is a cavalry officer, and the taking the sabre from that arm would, I presume, be felt very much by him, and, I think, by a great majority of the cavalry officers.

I first saw General Merritt in 1857, on the march to Salt Lake City. He was then in the 3d Dragoons, now 2d Cavalry, General Cook commanding. I was in the 1st Cavalry, now the 4th, the late General Sedgwick commanding. The regiments met on the march, on the Little Blue River, Kansas. How many of the officers and soldiers of these two regiments, if alive and in the service to-day, and asked their opinion on the usefulness, or not, of the sabre, would differ from General Merritt's opinion as published? My own answer would be, few. He cites General Carr, and the exploit of killing 25 buffalo in a three mile run, and instances this feat as an exhibit of what a white man on horseback, properly trained, can do. The training is the great essential, and if that man had devoted the same time in training for feats with the sabre that he had devoted to the rifle, I have no doubt but we would be able to include him amongst the friends of the sabre. Training is essential to ability in marksmanship, horsemanship, swordsmanship. Gen. Carr also favors the abolition of the sabre. When I read the general's article on the subject in the JOURNAL, it called to my mind a victory won by the sabre in which, I think, he participated, and which is credited to the regiment on the Army Register, "Solomon's Fork of the Republican River," 1857. The late General Sumner commanded. We were armed with muzzle loaders, it is true, and when formed with these (carabiners) raised, the Cheyennes seemed to treat them with the contempt they deserved, but when they were dropped, and the sabres of, I think, seven companies flashed in the sun, the effect was magical. I was then a young soldier, and, of course, did not know in what esteem General Carr, then captain, held the sabre, but I do know the feelings of the men generally, and the general impression was that if we fired that day the Indians would be through us before the smoke had cleared off, and have done us more harm with their sabre lance spears and tomahawks than our fire would have done them. The confidence inspired by the sabre that day in me has its hold yet. It is said fire arms are much improved. I am aware of that, but the principle on which Indian warfare is conducted is the same, and because of their acquired skill in the use of arms (generally the best), ability to lure us on to the trap they have set for us, and induce us to shoot away our ammunition recklessly, saving theirs very carefully, I maintain that the sabre charge, where practicable, should be resorted to first. Of course, the Indians will run for their stronghold, and then they are prepared to use their cartridges. Their object in coming out of it will be attained if they have induced the soldier to waste his ammunition recklessly, and, of course, uselessly. The soldier with his full supply of cartridges now is a much better man than if he had fired them all away uselessly on the run. Then, when the Indian is dislodged and on the run for another position, the sabre is again the arm, for Indians are not always beaten when they run, and the troops who charge them wasting ammunition by a useless long range fusilade will be very lucky if, when they have depicted their supply, say 100 cartridges per man, they are not confronted by the pursued, perhaps, reinforced by large numbers. The Indians are at home anywhere; they can scatter to all points of the compass to-day, and on to-morrow you may meet them again, and you are more liable to meet them if without cartridges or sabres than if you have both.

"Observer" cites from General Howard's narrative. He says the general was often disappointed to find a feeling of depression exhibiting itself amongst some cavalry officers, and that he believed this arose partly from want of confidence in their mount and arms. So far as this applies to the sabre, I can realize why such depression existed, and that it was not want of confidence in the sabre as a weapon, but if at all, from a knowledge of the little instruction the men had in its use, and such must always be the case until instruction (thorough instruction) in its use is enforced. A great many cavalry officers to-day are in favor of dispensing with the sabre, and officers despising a weapon is not calculated to inspire the soldiers of their command with over faith in its merits. Why such is the value set upon its merits by these officers, the next Army

Register may explain. If the full record of all is given it will show that the cavalry is a new arm of the Service to a great many and the sabre a new weapon. It is useless now to discuss what might have been the fate of Custer and his men if they had had their sabre well sharpened and confidence in it. My own opinion is that one or two charges would have done a great deal; it would have inspired the men with more confidence, and they might be able to keep the Indians at bay until a defensive position was selected. At all events, if we have read and seen depicted the Indian engaged in pulling the soldiers off their horses, we can imagine which weapon the soldier desired under such circumstances. But I feel that I have taxed your space, and that I have done my part in advocacy of a sabre for a cavalry soldier. The sabre should be sharp and shorter than the present one, and always carried on the saddle under the left stirrup strap. The sabre don't miss fire, and if it has not killed many, it may in the distant future.

CAVALRYMAN.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times, writing from Cairo, July 18, 1878, gives a melancholy picture of the condition of the American officers in the land of the lotus. It appears that "so soon as the Khedive consented to the appointment of a new Finance Commission, with full powers to revise the expenditures as well as receipts of the government, retrenchment became a frightful spectre in the eyes of several employés who have everything to lose in their separation from the government service, while for the foreigners, with nearly a year and a half's pay due, discharge was looked upon with longing eyes as relief from immediate financial embarrassment. The first stroke of the commission, composed exclusively of Englishmen and Frenchmen, cut away seven-eighths of the army, including the staff. Of the Americans, the only officer left is Gen. Stone, who, in contrast with others, desires to remain. But his position has become so insecure that now, only two weeks after the discharge of his comrades, he is already grasping at straws. It remains to be seen whether, for his safety, he can afford to pay the salvage in reduction and arrears of pay, loss of self-respect, etc. The names of the officers now leaving are: Gens. Loring, Purdy, Colston, and Dye. Cols. Ward, Mason, Graves, Derrick, and Loshe, and Prof. Mitchell."

Among the officers who originally went to Egypt, this correspondent says, "were T. P. Mott, a son of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, of your city; W. W. Loring; Gen. C. P. Stone, of Ball's Bluff memory; Col. Purdy, of San Francisco; Thomas Rhett, of Baltimore; McComb Mason; James M. Morgan, and the two Reynolds, one of whom was an officer in the old 6th Infantry. Among the second lot to sail from America for these far-off shores were Gen. William McE. Dye, of Iowa, who graduated from the Military Academy in 1858, and who was appointed colonel on the staff; Col. Horatio B. Reed, of New York City; Lieut. Chancellor Martin, of Bellevue Hospital, who graduated at the Military Academy in 1868; Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, of the 2d Artillery, also a graduate from the Academy, and before his entrance to West Point an officer during the rebellion; Lieut. James Bassel, of Colorado, who graduated from the Academy in 1867; and Mr. Henry G. Prout, of Kansas. This last named gentleman was appointed a major of engineers, and was afterward in command of the expedition to Kordofan, originally started by the Minister of War under charge of Col. Colston. The subsequent dangerous illness of that excellent officer necessitated a change, and he was prevented from personally conducting one of the most remarkable reconnaissances of modern times. In 1875 some few other officers were engaged, among them being Lieut. Loshe, of the Army, and Gen. Field, sometime of the Confederate army, and now a door-keeper, or something of that sort, I believe, in the House of Representatives at Washington.

"From the beginning the best inducement were held out to the Americans, and no one from the United States was commissioned below the rank of major. Other gentlemen, French, English, and German, were commissioned as officers in the line, and some as low in rank as 1st lieutenant; but none of the Americans were appointed elsewhere than on the staff or in the Engineers. Upon their arrival in Egypt each American officer had a private residence assigned to him, with any number of fellahs as servants. The Khedive treated them with great distinction and kindness, which is more than can be said of his subordinates, who, on more than one occasion, were very insulting to the 'Yankees.' However, the American officers set to work with a will, and patiently and perseveringly labored in the face of many difficulties to build up an army and a service which should be not only a credit to the Viceroy of Egypt, but to those who accomplished the task. In course of time, under the fostering care of Gen. Stone, chief of staff, and Cols. Colston, Purdy, Dye, and Loring, the regular army consisted of between 40,000 and 50,000 men. That the Americans performed their duties faithfully and efficiently is shown by the Khedive's prompt recognition of their services. Some of them were made Pashas, others Beys, and so on, according to merit and rank of officer. But a few years back their troubles began, and now they are only freed from them after years of suffering, privations, and much distress of mind."

RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

Command on Little Missouri River.....	\$30 00
Surgeon E. Swift, U. S. A.....	1 00
Three officers and twenty men Co. E, 9th Cavalry.....	6 50
Officers and men Co. I, 2d Cavalry, at Fort Keogh, M. T.	10 00
Officers and men at Fort Keogh, M. T.	40 00
Previously acknowledged.....	\$743 64
Total receipts.....	\$831 14

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR.—On Saturday, August 10, the second competition for the long range Remington rifle, presented by the *National Guardsman*, was called on the new range at 2:30 p. m. The conditions of this match are: Seven rounds each, at 300 and 600 yards, with the State model rifle; competitors to be in the uniform of their corps. The first match for this prize was commenced at the spring meeting of the Association, at which time it failed to fill, and although regularly placed on the monthly programme, the requirement of the uniform prevents the requisite number of entries. On this occasion the required ten were only obtained by a change of trousers between an officer and man, and if the officer had won the match, it is extremely doubtful if a protest would not hold good, as he was not in the uniform of his rank. If the condition of uniform was withdrawn, there is no reason why this match should not be as popular as any of the others. The weather was magnificent, and although it threatened rain all day long a single drop fell at the range. The light could not be bettered, while there was scarcely a puff of wind. The first range, 300 yards, is perhaps the hardest on which to secure a high score, yet the men shot with fair results; while at the mid range, 600 yards, where the *National Guardsmen* rarely if ever practice, the scores are commendable. C. H. Eagle, 7th regiment, won the match with 49 out of the possible 70 points. The following are the scores:

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
C. H. Eagle, 7th regiment	26	23	49
J. Ross, 12th regiment	22	25	47
J. B. Bayley, 47th regiment	23	23	46
F. C. McLowry, 7th regiment	24	21	45
E. W. Price,	25	20	45
W. A. French,	17	27	44
A. W. Gardner,	19	23	42
W. C. Reddy, 12th regiment	20	15	35
J. L. Price, 7th regiment	19	15	34
W. S. Smith, 12th regiment	20	24	34

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS S. N. Y.—The following is a tabular statement of the present and absent of the three brigades, Sixth Division, and Thirteenth brigade, Seventh Division, for the annual inspections, 1878:

FOURTH BRIGADE, BRIG.-GENERAL SYLVESTER DERING.

Organizations.	Present.		Absent.		Aggregate...
	Officers...	Enlisted...	Officers...	Enlisted...	
General and Staff	10	10	1	1	11
Twenty-sixth Battalion	118	161	1	83	246
Separate Troop II	3	33	1	24	56
Third Separate Co.	2	76	1	9	10
Fifth Separate Co.	3	31	2	28	48
Total	31	290	21	148	449

SIXTH BRIGADE, BRIG.-GENERAL TIMOTHY SULLIVAN.

Organizations.	Present.		Absent.		Aggregate...
	Officers...	Enlisted...	Officers...	Enlisted...	
General and Staff	9	9	3	3	12
Forty-eighth Regiment	27	255	282	4	454
Thirty-fifth Battalion	12	189	201	3	292
Separate Troop I	4	44	45	8	56
Nineteenth Separate Co.	3	48	51	6	57
Total	55	536	591	10	273

TENTH BRIGADE, BRIG.-GENERAL J. DEAN HAWLEY.

Organizations.	Present.		Absent.		Aggregate...
	Officers...	Enlisted...	Officers...	Enlisted...	
General and Staff	11	11	1	1	12
Forty-ninth Regiment	30	325	333	2	57
Fifty-first Regiment	23	327	350	5	307
Separate Troop C	3	25	28	28	56
Battery H	5	32	31	30	67
Total	72	709	781	36	294

THIRTEENTH BRIGADE, 7TH DIV., BRIG.-GENERAL (VACANT).

Organizations.	Present.		Absent.		Aggregate...
	Officers...	Enlisted...	Officers...	Enlisted...	
Fiftieth Battalion	12	50	62	12	148
One hundred and tenth Batt.	14	130	144	3	107
Battery G	1	53	1	31	32
Battery L	2	57	59	20	56
Twenty-first Separate Co.	2	74	76	1	21
Total	31	364	395	17	324

FIFTH NEW YORK (CITY).—The second tour for class practice at Creedmoor was completed by a detachment of 183 officers and men of this regiment under command of Lieut.-Col. Henry Gimpel on August 12, the troops reaching the range by the 8 a. m. train. On arrival at the grounds, in charge of Capt. Henry Wilker, officer of the day, and Lieut. Henry Ruge, officer of the guard, were marched forward, and while the regimental line was being formed by Adj't. Ploeger the sentries were posted. The detachment was marched to the 100 yards firing point, where the men were squaddled, and the shooting at once commenced under the direction of Capt. Ottmar L. Wenz, regimental I. R. P., with Maj. Chas. A. Coffin, brigade I. R. P., superintending. The weather was most pleasant, a strong northwest wind moderating the heat of the sun. By noon the practice in the third class was completed, and out of the ninety competitors forty-eight qualified into the second class. In the meanwhile the second class men were shooting at 300 and 400 yards on the old range, but ceased at lunch hour. In the afternoon the shooting was resumed at 400 yards, and the first class men were sent to the 200 yards targets for marksman's badge practice. Of the 134 men competing in the second class but thirteen qualified into the first as follows:

Corps. L. Gluck 35, C. Wilzman 32, Capt. F. Burghardt 22, Priv. W. Klinze 32, Capt. Jacob Diegel 28, Lieut.-Col. Henry Gimpel 28, Corp. G. Eggers 28, Priv. E. Meyer 27, W. Schmidt 27, Lieut. A. Hornbastie 27, Privs. R. Elchner 26, H. Kahrs 26, Surgeon M. J. Messemer 26.

These and others who had previously qualified aggregating fifty-eight were allowed to compete for the marksman's badge, ten of the men qualifying as follows:

Corp. H. Sohman 37, Lieut. F. Hoecker 36, Corp. H. Ahrens 35, Capt. Jacob Diegel 31, Lieut. A. C. Homans 30, Priv. J. Rosenblatt 30, Adj't. Louis Ploeger 29, Capt. Frederick Burghardt 28, Sergts. F. W. Sagace 27, H. Martens 25. Rather a poor showing for the regiment.

The best of discipline prevailed throughout the day, the guards being held to a strict performance of their duties, and very little liquor or beer was obtained by the men; several, however, stole past the guards at the gate or scaled the fence and obtained liquor at the outside hotels. These men were promptly arrested and will be tried by court-martial. No effort at fraud was reported during the day. The regiment returned to the city on a special train at 5 p. m. and were dismissed at their armory at about 6.30 p. m.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK (CITY).—The following resolutions were passed at the regular meeting of the board of officers of this regiment held at the armory on August 7.

Whereas, We, the officers of the 69th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., have learned with pleasure of the passage by the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, at its meeting on the 16th day of July, 1878, granting the regiment the use of the Tompkins Market Armory, when vacated by the 7th regiment;

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Alderman Keenan for the friendly spirit he has evinced toward the regiment and for the great service rendered it by securing so desirable a change of quarters.

Resolved, That we further express our appreciation of the high compliment paid the command by the unanimous passage of the resolution, and our thanks to every member of the board.

Resolved, That the prompt approval of the resolution by his Honor Mayor Ely merit commendation at our hands, and entitles him to our lasting gratitude.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting, and that copies be transmitted one to his Honor the Mayor and one to the president of the Board of Aldermen.

The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the 69th regiment are due to Lieut.-Col. William De Lacy and Major Edward Duffy, through whose exertions are mainly attributable our success in securing the Tompkins' Market Armory, for were it not for the vigilance and energy of these officers we are satisfied our efforts to obtain a change of quarters so essential to the future of the command would not have been so happily terminated.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—One hundred and forty officers and men of this regiment paraded at the rifle range, Creedmoor, on August 8, to complete the regular practice third and second class. The detachment was under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Schurig, Capt. E. S. Browne, I. R. P., directing the firing under the immediate supervision of Maj. H. S. Jewell, brigade I. R. P. The weather was remarkably pleasant. A stiff southwest breeze blowing during the morning prevented the men from becoming overheated, while the afternoon was of the most delicious description. The sun was obscured by dull gray clouds, which was the perfection of light for rifle practice, while although the wind did somewhat affect the shooting, it was steady, and its power was soon calculated and allowed for. The morning's work, 100 and 150 yards, third class, resulted in the qualification of fifty-nine men. After dinner these men were sent to the second class targets, 300 and 400 yards, while a detachment was sent to the new field for practice at the 200 yards stage of the "marksman's badge." In the second class twenty-four men qualified to compete for the badge as follows:

Capt. Edward S. Browne 41, Corp. Theo. Dunn 40, Priv. Jas. Moore 39, Corp. J. Purvis 37, Sergt. M. J. Sheehy 36, Corp. T. M. Harvey 36, Privs. Jas. Robertson 33, J. J. Clancy 32, Sergt. L. Smith 31, Priva. Wm. Murphy 29, A. Blix 29, A. W. Johnson 29, Thos. H. Manning 29, Col. J. McLeer 29, Priv. M. J. Fitzgerald 29, Corp. N. King 27, Msj. H. W. Michel 27, Lieut. B. C. Erickson 26, Priva. Louis Pritchard 26, T. Cooper 25, R. Olliff 25, C. Akerblom 25, Sergts. J. W. Glenn 25, C. Marston 25.

In the second stage of the marksman's badge the wind was troublesome, still the scores are as a rule excellent, while the number qualifying speaks well for the interest taken by both officers and men. The following are the qualified scores:

Capt. E. S. Browne 41, Sergts. P. Nyburg 39, M. J. Sheehy 36, Priva. P. S. Pritchard 35, G. A. Boettner 35, F. Schulzen 35, Jas. Moore 35, M. M. Murphy 35, Capt. Thos. J. Fagan 34, Corp. T. M. Harvey 34, Sergt. F. M. Stellenwerf 33, Lieut. J. K. Barlow 32, Sergt. L. Smith 32, Corp. N. King 32, Priva. A. W. Johnson 32, Wm. C. Noble 31, Sergt. J. J. Burns 30, Col. J. McLeer 30, Priv. J. Fitzgerald 29, Capt. J. W. Nutt 28, Lieut. Cutts 28, Priv. J. J. Clancy 28, Corp. T. Back 28, Priv. Jas. M. Robertson 28, Sergt. W. J. Glenn 27, Msj. H. W. Michel 27, Surg. Jas. L. Farley 27, Priva. Thos. Cooper 27, A. C. Squire 27, Capt. R. Cardona 26, Corp. A. H. Collins 26, Dr. M. Jones 26, Lieut. P. E. Erickson 26, Priv. G. M. Belden 26, Sergt. C. Marston 25, Priv. J. G. Feirtlough 25.

The regiment returned at about 6 p. m.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—On August 9, the two hundred and eighty-five officers and men of this command, parading at Creedmoor for the competition of the class tour of rifle practice, 1878, were treated to most lovely weather, which was as much the opposite of the day on which the regiment last visited the range, as was the discipline of the men on both occasions. Colonel John Rueger was in command. Lieut. Charles Staelzelbrosch, Co. A, acting as adjutant, and Captain Chas. T. Vorgang, Regimental I. R. P., had charge of the practice, under the supervision of Capt. C. St. John, Acting Brigade I. R. P. On arrival at the grounds guards were promptly posted, but the fine discipline maintained throughout the day made their duties very light. The men seemed to realize that National Guard rifle practice was a duty and not a mere matter of form, and instead of the junket and picnic held last month, each man labored hard to qualify in the classes. The guards were so posted that the men could not straggle; but throughout the day not a single attempt was made to pass them, the men remaining at or near the firing points, and a more orderly or obedient body of soldiers, National Guard or Regulars, would be hard to find. At the 100 and 150 yards the practice was excellent, seventy-six men qualifying into the second class, while in the afternoon thirty-one men qualified into the first class, scoring 25 or over at the 300 and 400 targets as follows:

Corps. F. Weisbrod 31, O. Albrecht 31, Priva. E. Schlesinger 31, J. Pfeffer 30, H. B. Brown 30, Corp. F. Granger 30, Corp. George Koenig 29, Priv. C. Richter 29, Capt. H. Hardrich 28, Lieut. C. Mayer 28, Sergt. William Vandervelde, Jr. 28, Corp. J. Miller 28, Priva. William Oswell 28, C. Rueger 28, Sergt. P. Brown 27, Hospital Steward P. Kreiger 27, Priva. Adam Bolz 27, Louis Lutz 27, Lieut. E. Brogerwirth 26, Priv. Henry Reiners 26, Lieut.-Col. Louis Bossert 25, Lieut. C. Jungham 25, Sergt. Charles Becker 25, Priva. J. Seibig 25, George Fisher 25, F. Seifert 25, F. Birke 23, A. Foshner 25, Augustine Ross 25, F. Weaver 25, L. Boucher 25.

At the close of this practice the men were allowed to compete for the marksman's badge, 200 and 500 yards, with the following result:

Lieut. C. Mayer 28, Lieut.-Col. L. Bossert 28, Sergt. C.

Becker 29, Priva. C. Richter 29, George Klinghoefer 29, Sergt. P. Brown 27, Priv. L. Lutz 27, Corp. G. Koenig 26, Priva. J. Pfeffer 26, C. Rueger 25, Hubert A. Badore 25, Corp. J. Miller 25.

The regiment returned by the 6 p.m. train, officers and men well satisfied with the result of the day's practice.

FORTY-NINTH NEW YORK (AUBURN).—The following scores were made in competition for places upon the regimental rifle team at a first practice on Saturday afternoon, August 10. Sixteen men have been detailed to practice once a week from now until the fall meeting, and the twelve highest aggregate scores made will form the material for the Creedmoor team, 49th regiment, this fall:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
Adj't. W. M. Kirby	19	23	42
Private H. A. Van Guilder	20	22	42
Captain John McCartin	21	20	41
Private James F. Rowley	20	20	40
Corporal John Andrews	20	20	40
John Dolson	20	20	40
Sergeant P. H. Stafford	22	18	40
Private Charles Tallady	21	19	40
Col. Jay E. Storke	20	19	39
Private Oscar Snyder	19	18	37
Lieutenant D. S. Eaton	18	18	36
Private Joel L. Mills	18	17	35
Sergeant M. Kelly	19	16	35
Private S. H. Westover	20	15	35
Private F. A. Wright	19	15	34
Private Joseph Cook	22	12	34

TWENTY-SIXTH NEW YORK BATTALION (UTICA).—Lieut.-Col. Patrick H. Bulger paraded his battalion, four commands, unequalsized fronts, for annual inspection and muster on August 1. The command was formed at the appointed time and was marched to a large meadow, about one-quarter of a mile north of the armory. Here it was formed for review, Gen. John B. Woodward, Inspector-General S. N. Y., being the reviewing officer, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Dering, commanding 4th Brigade, and staff; Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General, and Col. R. M. Richardson, A. A. G. 6th Division. The uniform of the command is a dark blue full dress coat, light blue trimmings; light blue trousers; black shako, white and blue pompon, and black enamelled waist belt. Some time ago a change of uniform was adopted, and on this occasion Co. A paraded it for the first time. It is similar in shape to the present uniform, but is trimmed with buff and gold, and looks exceedingly neat. The battalion is to be fully equipped by January 1 next. This change of uniform must have affected the officers, the colonel parading in the staff uniform of the 4th Brigade, cheapeau and all, while that of the company officers was half dress and half frock. The captain of Co. B was particularly noticeable for his carelessness. The review, as a ceremony, was only fair, the second change of direction being taken too soon. The men were well behaved, and the inspection was a success. The inspection was conducted by the captain of Co. B, who was evidently paid very little attention either to the book or his company during the past year. The material of this company is good, but it sadly needs reform in its officers. The new band presented a handsome appearance, and its music was repeatedly applauded. At the close of the inspection the muster was commenced, but after calling the rolls of the field, staff and band, rain commenced to fall, and the battalion returned to its armory, where the muster was completed. The result of the muster was:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate...
Companies.			
Field and Staff	5	6	3
Non-Commissioned Staff	34	37	38
Company A	24	23	

roll, properly prepared for examination, as required by the Military Code.

On August 6 Battery I, Capt. John M. Brown, and the Brinker Rifle Battery, K, Capt. Robert Stierly, held an evening (dismounted) parade, the joint command numbering 74 officers and men under command of Capt. Stierly and accompanied by the battalion band of twenty-two pieces. The commands looked exceedingly well in their handsome new full dress uniforms, and their steadiness and marching was frequently applauded. On reaching the residence of First Lieutenant Jacob M. Albersold, of Battery K, the battalion was halted and an invitation from that officer for the officers and men to partake of his hospitality was accepted. Among the distinguished military guests present were Maj.-Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding 7th Division; Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, late Assistant Adjutant General S. N. Y.; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Briggs, 12th Brigade; Brevet Col. Joseph Erbelding, Brevet Col. F. Miller, and Major J. N. Weitzel. After justice had been done the good things provided for the inner man by Lieut. Albersold, speeches became the order of the day, or rather night, and each guest in turn, commencing with Gen. Brinker, spoke in the highest term of the batteries and their officers. The command returned to the arsenal at midnight in the best of order. Battery K promises to be one of the very best in the State; it is composed of young men, who take pride in everything pertaining to their organization; it is handsomely uniformed and well equipped, while its officers are most efficient. The repairs to the arsenal are almost completed, and the Artillery purpose having a formal opening.

SEPARATE TROOP C, NEW YORK (SYRACUSE).—Through an error caused by misplacing a page of our correspondence a great injustice was done this command in last week's JOURNAL. It was stated that "the captain either wilfully or otherwise almost completely ignored the instructions given in the circular issued by the Inspector General of the State, thereby causing considerable delay in the calling and checking of the names." These remarks applied to Battery H, Syracuse, and not to Captain Auer. On the contrary the rolls of Troop C were in the best possible shape and complete in all details. We, therefore, hasten to correct the error.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS NEW YORK STATE.—The following organizations will be inspected and mustered during the month of September: 27th regiment, and Troop E, Cavalry, Morrisania, 10th; 16th Battalion, Yonkers, 11th; 21st regiment and Battery D, Poughkeepsie, 12th; 23d Separate Company Infantry, Hudson, and 20th Battalion, Kingston, 13th; 24th Separate Company, Elizaville, 14th; 22d Separate Company, Saratoga, 16th; 18th Separate Company, Glenn's Ferry, 17th; 9th Separate Company, White-hill, 18th; 2d Separate Company, Port Henry, 19th; 8th Separate Company, Johnstown, 20th; 10th and 25th regiments and Troop F, Albany, 26th; 6th, 7th, 12th and 21st Separate Companies and Battery F, Troy, 27th.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE IN FRANCE.—We recently published a description of the plan on which the rifle practice in the French army has been remodeled, the revision being a complete change from that at present used in England and America. The new manual was compiled by a board composed of captain-instructors of musketry, and is to be tested for one year ere finally adopted. One of the reforms has been to accept our system of having the men instructed by their captains instead of by musketry instructors; but the great change is in the targets. Instead of the bull's-eye, centre, lumen, and outer now used, the board recommend a simple circle, of area proportionate to the distance, on which all hits count 1 and misses 0. This has been decided on from the result of actual experiments with 200 men of the line, firing 20,000 rounds of ammunition from the shoulder. The bull's-eye is to be abolished, and every ricochet striking the target within the prescribed area is to count a hit, 1. This system may be productive of good when teaching recruits, but when the men have acquired the perfect use of their weapons they naturally desire to excel. If in a squad of twenty or more men all are able to place consecutive bullets in the prescribed area, and all are therefore equally good shots, the interest in the competition must cease.

SEPARATE TROOP H, NEW YORK (ROME).—On July 31 this command, Capt. William L. Ames, paraded (mounted) for annual inspection and muster at Rome. The troop looked exceedingly well in its United States cavalry uniform; discipline excellent, and instruction fair; but, like all such organizations, the lack of mounted drills is clearly perceived when it is ordered out for ceremony or evolution. The command was reviewed by Colonel Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General S. N. Y., the ceremony being executed with commendable zeal and promptness; the lines were fair, and salutes passable. The inspection was also creditable, but the muster was not in the troop's favor, the percentage of absentees being too great. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 6 sergeants, 5 corporals, no buglers, 22 privates; total 36. Absent, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 bugler, 22 privates; total 35; aggregate 61. It shows a gain, however, of 6 in the present and 5 in the aggregate over last year.

THE SKIRMISHER'S MATCH.—At Creedmoor on August 10 eleven members of the National Guard entered for the seventh competition for the badge presented by Gen. Hiriam Durzy. The conditions of this contest are, that competitors as their names are called shall take position at the firing points, 500 yards, and at a signal advance to the 300 yards point, halting and firing five rounds on order or signal, and firing a like number on the return. The weather was in the marksmen's favor, but the condition of the grass after the recent rain was anything but comfortable to the men when kneeling or lying. There is considerable interest taken in this match from the fact that there are now two double mortgages on it, Capt. Reddy and First Sergt. Ross, of the 13th regiment, having won two matches. On the 10th the conditions of wind and weather were so much in favor of the competitors that the prophets who usually congregate in rear of the firing points announced this as the last competition, and sturdily asserted that either Reddy or Ross would win the match. Certainly everything went to help the conclusion, for several of the reliable, notably Van Heusen and Dr. Maltby, were absent. Still "white man very onusartin," and the prophets were again doomed to disappointment. Four targets were assigned the competitors, Reddy, Ross, French and Gardner being the first squad. The match therefore depended on the result of this round, and the men were most anxiously watched. All started confident, and at the first signal the men dropped in their tracks. The shooting was deliberate, and although Reddy was last man to fire, he was the only one to miss the target. Ross was now the favorite, but when at the second signal Reddy was the only man to find the iron, speculation was again ripe. At the close of the first advance Reddy was high man with only 18 points, he was considered out of the race, while Ross, with 11, had sunk to nothingness. On the return French was top man of the squad, the high score being 30 points. All were now sure of another match, and the next squad, composed of Bayley, McLeewe, Eagle and Case, went forward with confidence. In the advance McLeewe led all competitors with the fine score of 31 to Bayley's 18, although the latter fought hard on the return, scoring 19 to McLeewe's 16, he could not win. McLeewe's 37 stood well up, and it required big shooting to beat him. Capt. Price, 7th regiment, his brother Ed, and Sidney Smith, of the 12th, were the last three to shoot, the latter being a very strong man; but the fact of this being his first trial in the match stood against him. In the advance he scored 16, an error in calculation on the third round causing him to miss the target; Capt. Price also failed once. The return scores did not alter the figures regarding the high man, and McLeewe was declared the winner of the match. The following are the scores:

	Advance.	Retreat.	Tot.
F. C. McLeewe, 7th regiment	.5 5 5 4 4 -91.	4 4 2 3 3 -16 -37	
J. R. B. Bayley, 47th regiment	3 3 5 5 2 -15.	3 4 4 4 5 -9 -37	
W. S. Smith, 13th regiment	4 4 0 5 5 -18.	4 4 3 4 5 -17 -35	
W. A. French, 7th regiment	5 0 4 4 0 -13.	5 4 0 4 0 4 -17 -30	
W. C. Reddy, 13th regiment	4 3 2 3 4 -13.	3 5 5 4 2 -16 -30	
J. L. Price, 7th regiment	4 3 4 0 5 -17.	3 2 0 5 4 -14 -30	
E. W. Price, "	3 0 4 5 5 -17.	4 4 4 0 0 -19 -29	
C. H. Eagle, "	4 3 0 0 3 -10.	0 2 2 4 5 -13 -23	
J. Ross, 12th regiment	3 0 0 5 0 -11.	3 4 0 2 3 -12 -23	
J. W. Gardner, 7th regiment	2 0 0 5 3 -10.	4 4 2 3 0 -13 -23	
L. Cass, 23d regiment	3 0 0 0 0 -2.	2 0 0 4 2 2 -8 -10	

time by William H. Binns, of Hartford, by a score of 141 in the possible 150 points, scoring 47 at 800 yards, 45 at 900 yards, and 46 at 1,000 yards. Binns was closely followed by Washburn and Davidson with scores of 135 and 133. There were three Sharps, four Remington's, two Ballard's and one Peabody rifles in the contest. In the mid-range match, ten shots, N. Washburn and C. J. Davidson made perfect scores. The tie will be shot off at the next competition. C. O. Case scored 49, Captain Woodbridge, 46, J. N. Bishop 45. The military match, at 300 and 500 yards, seven shots each, open to members of the 1st regiment, was won the second time by Corporal Chaplin, Company H, by a score of 31, 28-59. The other best scores were:

200 yds. 500 yds. Tot.

Lieutenant Clark (H)	27	30	57
Lieutenant Faughnan (D)	29	26	55
Lieutenant Osgood (E)	28	26	54
Sergeant Watkins (G)	31	20	51
Private Hudson (F)	22	28	50
Lieutenant Cornell (H)	35	18	43

The Springfield rifle, State model, was used in this match. In the any military rifle match, seven shots, 200 and 500 yards, Chapin with a Springfield rifle was again successful, winning first place by a score of 29, 30-59; 84 per cent. of possible score. The all-comers match, 200 yards, any rifle, was hotly contested. There were eighteen entries, J. W. Carlton, New Britain, winning by a score of 31, seven shots.

The first practice for membership on the brigade team to represent Connecticut at Creedmoor, took place at Willowbrook on Wednesday, August 14. There were twelve men from the 1st regiment, eighteen from the 2d, and twelve from the 4th. The 4th regiment team had its first practice at Bridgeport on Tuesday, August 13.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Reorganization still drags, and is apparently no farther advanced than it was the day the amendments to the militia law were passed. Of course as all know, a so-called order for consolidation was issued, but that was several weeks since, and really nothing has been accomplished towards its execution as yet. At this rate, all those now connected with the National Guard in Pennsylvania will be dead and gone before reorganization is complete throughout the State. Seemingly the order has only resulted in getting the Governor and Gen. Latte in a muddle; easier to get in than out of. This delay while disgusting to those not connected with the military but interested in it, must be infinitely more so to the officers and men still belonging to it.

No one can offer any reasonable motive for the delay unless it be, as we have noted before, that politics is at the bottom of it. And many are asking if the anomalies will mix politics up in the matter, why should not the rank and file mix in it too and vote for a Governor of a different political faith. It is said should a change be made a very efficient officer of the late war would be adjutant-general. One whom if his career in active service is any criterion, would soon work a change for the better, for the worse could hardly happen.

As remarked last week, the members of the 1st regiment attribute having to consolidate (*i.e.* if the order is carried out), to several reasons; one being, the fact of Capt. Ryan, of the Fencibles, being allowed to form a battalion. To add to the unpleasantry, Capt. Ryan induced the commissioner of city property to issue an order allowing the Fencibles the right of using the armory on Monday nights for drill purposes, thus ousting two companies (F and I) of the regiment. These companies have been using the room on Monday evenings continuously for ten or fifteen years, and to be put out without any previous consultation, was felt, to say the least, to be rather an unjust proceeding. The board of officers, which has succeeded in having that order countermanded. We are also informed that a committee was appointed to endeavor to have the order for consolidation countermanded, at least so far as the 1st is concerned.

CALIFORNIA.—The officers of the State Agricultural Society announce the premiums for the military competition at the State Fair; \$1,000 will be distributed as follows, and a gold medal to each of the companies winning a first prize:

For the best driller company of not less than sixteen files front, with file closers and officers, \$300.

For the second best drilled company of not less than sixteen files front, with file closers and officers, \$300.

The points of excellence to be determined by a Board of Officers of the Regular Army or retired officers of the service, and award made on the following basis: Companies to obtain credit up to one hundred, in the School of the Soldier, School of the Company, School of the Skirmisher, and up to fifty in the bayonet exercise. The points awarded to be aggregated, and the company receiving the greatest number of points to be awarded the prize of \$300, and a valuable gold medal from the President of the State Agricultural Society. And to the second best company, \$200.

For the best company of marksmen, \$300.

For the second best company of marksmen, \$200.

The company of forty members making the highest percentage of points at 300 yards, with military rifle, under the California Rifle Association Rules, \$300 and a valuable gold medal from the President of the State Agricultural Society. And to the second best company, \$200. Other prizes will be added for cavalry companies on receiving entries.

Judges to be appointed by Adjutant-General P. F. Walsh, and competitors to be certified as bona fide members.

Out of the \$300 incidental military fund, two cash prizes, \$100 and \$50, for the best cadet company in the State. At least three to enter.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The enrolled militia in San Francisco foots up 32,730.

The 1st regiment, National Guard of Vermont went into camp at Burlington on August 15. The camp will be designated Camp Fairbanks.

The 9th Separate Company of Infantry, Capt. Rollin E. Bascomb, of Whitehall, N. Y., have entered for the Nevada badge, and will shoot on their range about September 10.

Co. A, 48th New York (Oswego), practiced for the Nevada badge on August 7. Twenty-three members shot, scoring an average of 28 per man. Fifteen members who shot in the competition last year were not present.

C. S. Gzwinski, Toronto, is likely to be knighted or made a baronet, in consideration of his valuable services as President of the Canadian Rifle Association, and the aid given to the Canadian teams at Wimbledon.

The board of officers of the 21st regiment, Poughkeepsie have unanimously resolved to send a regimental team to Creedmoor in September to compete in the fall matches (Nations Guard) of the National Rifle Association.

SEPARATE TROOP L NEW YORK (Buffalo), Capt. A. Cornelius, held class practice at the Bay View range on August 8. Two men, F. Rolloff and M. G. Whitman, qualified as marksmen, giving the Troop seven against six of last year.

SEPARATE TROOP A, 1st New York Division, Maj. Karl Klein commanding, will hold its thirtieth annual picnic and summer-night's festival at Reents' Elm Park, Ninety-second street and Ninth avenue, on Monday, August 19. It is perhaps needless to say that all guests and visitors will be properly and hospitably taken care of.

CAPT. R. A. Britton, Co. G, 9th New York, is mentioned as a favorite candidate for the majority, recently made vacant by the resignation of Capt. John T. Fryar. Capt. Britton is a young and efficient officer, having risen from the ranks of the 7th regiment, being appointed by the late Colonel Jas. R. Hitchcock on the non-commissioned staff of the 9th, and after serving a few months was elected first lieutenant of Co. B, and from there to his present position as captain.

Capt. Frank Mauerman, of the 45th New York, Capt. Frank Mauerman, practiced in the second and third classes at the Bay View range, Buffalo, on August 9, under the supervision of Capt. Henry A. Menker, inspector of rifle practice. About twenty men shot over the four ranges of whom five qualified into the second class and one into the first class. The wind blew a gale during the firing at 300 and 400 yards, and it was with difficulty the men could hold on the targets.

AMONGST the practical lessons to be derived from the late Wimbledon meeting, it has been suggested as worthy of con-

sideration on the part of the War Department, whether an improvement could not be effected in the sights of the Martini-Henry rifle. It seems illogical to place a splendid weapon in the hands of a soldier, and yet to prevent him from availing himself of its precision to the fullest extent by compelling him to use an old fashioned sight.

HEXAPEDES in all military team matches open to regimental or battalion representing separate companies of infantry will be admitted to send teams. The different railroad companies are to be asked to reduce fares to competitors at the fall meeting. A committee of three, consisting of Judge Gilderleeve, Mr. Schermerhorn and Gen. Wingate, are appointed with power to make all necessary arrangement for the presentation of prizes, and Gen. Sherman is to be invited to present the prize in the International Military Match. The terms of the Interstate Military Match have been changed so as to admit "any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or government."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

C. M. S. J. H.—Young's Seaman's Manual, compiled from various authorities and illustrated with numerous original and select designs for the use of the U. S. Training Ships and Marine Schools, can be procured of D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray St. New York city. Price \$3.

W. B. W.—If Mr. Dodge has changed stations since or at the time he expected to it will be found by examining a file of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. If a file is not accessible to you at libraries in Boston you can write to the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C., enclosing stamped envelope for reply.

TENOROS asks: Are officers of the Regular Army who have been brevetted by their State for service during the late war entitled to have it appear in the Army Register? ANSWER.—No.

BLUFF CITY GUERRA, Memphis, asks: 1. In par. 74, Infantry Tactics, do the words "raise this hand (the left) to the height of the chin" mean the hand literally or only the thumb, which is along the barrel, and touches the lower band? 2. Par. 97—Cannot the piece be half-cocked while in the act of dropping to the first motion of load? ANSWER.—1. The hand is raised. 2. The Tactics does not allow it.

CAVALRY, Arizona, asks: 1. What are the dimensions and divisions of the second class (6 feet by 6 feet) target as used by the National Rifle Association? 2. What is the proper position for firing with cavalry carbines at different distances, as prescribed by the National Rifle Association? ANSWER.—1. Bull's eye, 22 inches diameter; centre, 38 inches; inner, 54 inches; outer, remainder of target. 2. Standing up to 200 yards; kneeling to 300 yards; any position, with head to target, over that distance.

A. B.—The Alaska left New York June 14 for the Pacific Station, and will proceed to San Francisco. Her arrival at Pernambuco was reported by telegraph July 19. All well on board. She will hardly reach San Francisco before late in the fall. Letters to the care of the Consul of the United States at Panama, with the full foreign postage prepaid, would probably reach her, as she comes up the west coast of South America.

J. P. B. asks: Has the commander of a vessel of war the right to countermand the order of a sailing master, if the said order is in regard to the sailing of the vessel? Has or has not the sailing master supreme command in case of a storm, in reference to the handling of the vessel? ANSWER.—The commander of a vessel has supreme control in all matters relating to the running or sailing of the vessel. In olden times vessels of war had "sailing masters," now an officer (usually a lieutenant) is detailed for this duty, and is the navigator of the vessel. He is next in rank to the executive officer or first lieutenant. He takes all observations to show the position of the ship; has charge of her compasses, charts and sailing directions, etc. But he is at all times subordinate to the commanding officer of the vessel. The navigator or sailing master has nothing to do with the "handling of the ship" in case of a storm. The executive officer or the commanding officer has control on such occasions. The "sailing master" or navigator could give no orders which the commanding officer could not countermand.

POWER OF CHAMBERED GUNS.

THE London Times in an article on the progress of artillery, shows that it has of late years advanced by a series of leaps, and one of the greatest of them is at this moment being taken. Not only has the size of great guns been suddenly trebled by the advent of the 100-ton pieces supplied by Sir W. Armstrong's firm to the Italian and English governments, but guns have been and are now being made which, weight for weight, have double the penetrating power of their predecessors, and the special feature of the new guns is that the high velocities of their projectiles are obtained without any undue strain on the piece. Sixty-four rounds were fired at Spezia toward the end of 1876 with the 100-ton gun supplied to the Italians. It was then chambered and 35 rounds fired with the chambered gun. A comparison of results shows that "taking the proper charges for the unchambered and chambered guns fired in each case with a projectile weighing 2,000lb. the initial velocity of the former was 1,424 feet per second, the energy of the shot 28,130 foot tons, and the pressure inside the powder-chamber—that is, the power tending to rupture the piece—was 18.3 tons per square inch of surface. With the chambered gun the initial velocity was 1,585 feet, the shot's energy 34,836 foot tons, and the pressure on the interior of the chamber fell to 17 tons per square inch. Thus we see that the result of chambering the gun was to add 161 feet to the velocity of the shot and about 6,700 tons to its energy, while reducing the pressure on the interior of the gun by more than 1 ton per square inch. This addition to the striking power of the shot is almost exactly equal to the whole energy of a shot from the English 35-ton gun at 1,200 yards with a charge of 110lb. of powder. Again, the highest charge fired from the unchambered gun during the former experiments was 375lb. The highest from the chambered gun with English powder was 463lb. The results in each case were:

Velocity. Feet.	Energy. Foot tons.	Pressure. Tons.
Unchambered gun 1,542	33,000	21.4
Chambered gun..... 1,637	36,710	20.8

No armor, whether intended to guard ship or fort, has ever been constructed capable of resisting the shot delivered from the chambered 100-ton gun with the charge given above. The energy of the shot is nearly four and a half times that of the 35-ton gun at its muzzle."

A comparison of the results obtained from English and from Italian powder shows the great superiority of the Italian. The Times says: "Taking the average we find that the Fossano powder gives about 1.60% more tons more energy than the English, with the same load."

of 4 tons in the pressure of the interior of the gun. On the other hand it must be remarked that the quantity of Fossano powder used was considerably greater than that of the English powder. The average charge of the Italian powder for the three rounds quoted was 492.2lb.; that of the English powder only 433.4lb. But the amount of powder consumed in each round matters little compared with the extended life of the gun; nor is it this particular size of piece only which is affected by the less destructive powder. The fact that high velocities can be obtained without undue pressure on the interior of the gun renders a further development in the size of great ordnance not only possible, but easy. It seems certain that, if heavier projectiles are required, there is no reason why shells of two tons weight should not be fired with a velocity compared with that of the wind in the wildest storm is but as the breath of a sleeping infant, for the velocity of the shot in the last round we have quoted was 1,661.5 feet per second, or, in round numbers, 1,100 miles an hour, and its weight not far short of 1 ton. Compared with such astonishing results as these, the technical question of how best to light the charge appears unimportant. We may, however, mention that the English powder is best ignited in the centre, and the Italian powder seems, so far, to suffer nothing in its good effects by being ignited at the end of the charge."

At the time of the first experiments at Spezia, there were some men who, not without reason, asked whether artillery science could not now produce guns which, with less weight of the piece and its projectile, would penetrate the sides of ships; whether, in short, the old triumph of the English rifled over American smooth-bore guns could not be carried a little further, so that the new English weapons might throw the old ones into the shade. This question has at last been answered in the affirmative, for the 6-inch Armstrong gun, now at Shoeburyness, has attained velocities of 2,000 feet per second with 70lb. projectiles, and 2,070 feet per second with 64lb. projectiles, the pressure in the chamber in no case exceeding 15 tons per square inch. To estimate the comparative power of this gun for penetrative purposes we must not go to the 64 and 70 pounders of the service, for these would be too far behind. Let us take the gun which has a power nearly equal to that of the new 6-inch gun. The new 6-inch gives its shot a penetrative power which is best known to artillerists as that of 110 foot tons per inch of the shot's circumference, and when we come to consult the tables of guns in the service we find that this power is 10 tons greater than that of the 8 inch service gun at its muzzle, and 1 ton less than that of the 9-inch gun at 400 yards from the muzzle. But is this power attained by some crafty misrepresentation, such as making a heavy gun with a small bore? On the contrary, the new 6-inch gun weighs 77cwt.—that is less than 4 tons, while the 8-inch gun weighs 9 tons, or more than double, and the 9-inch gun weighs 12 tons, or more than three times the weight of the 6-inch. Of course the partisans of breech-loaders at all risks will claim that this gun is a breechloader, but none will be more ready than the makers to assure them that in this case breech and muzzle-loading have nothing whatever to do with the matter. In fact, they are building both breech-loaders and muzzle-loaders with the same power. It is true that one argument against breech-loaders has been much weakened now that such high velocities have been attained with a trifling shock to the internal mechanism of the gun, and we rejoice to think that the success may lead to the adoption of breech-loading guns for siege trains. This we have always advocated, not because of any intrinsic superiority in the weapon, but because the gunners working it can be more easily protected from the rifle fire of the enemies' sharpshooters. But, so far as the gun itself is concerned, a muzzle-loader made on the same principles would have the same power—that is to say, a gun constructed on the new principles will be at least as powerful for penetration as one of the old pattern double the weight. Thus, if the conditions are that a certain effect is to be produced, the gun need only be of half the weight formerly necessary; or if the conditions—say the strength of a merchant ship's deck—prevent the use of a gun above a certain weight, then the piece supplied may be twice as powerful as was formerly possible. In saying this we are far within the mark, for not only has the 6-inch gun shown itself superior to the 8-inch of more than double its weight, but pieces of higher calibre are now almost completed which will carry out the proportion and even raise it. The new 8-inch guns, weighing about 11 tons, will be much more powerful for penetration than the old 11-inch pieces of 25 tons, and the 35 and 38 tons will be far surpassed by the new 10-inch gun. We are, therefore, in presence of an extraordinary advance suddenly disclosed in the power of artillery. It is entirely an English development, and should we be unhappy called upon to vindicate our title to the command of the sea for trading purposes, it will have an extremely practical effect. English ships thus armed may not only double their artillery power against ironclads, but sometimes gain a power which they had previously no chance of possessing, for vessels may now be well armed which could not until now be armed at all, while those which might have carried weak guns can now bear an armament of powerful pieces. A high initial velocity given to a projectile means more than a heavy blow upon the adversary; it means longer effective range and better shooting at all ranges. For instance, when we say that the range of the new 6-inch, fired with an elevation of 3 deg., is 2,713 yards, or, with 5 deg., 3,795 yards, while that of the old 8-inch—double the weight—is only 1,715 and 2,005 yards respectively with the same elevations, it means more than that the shells range about 1,000 yards further. It means that at any range whatever the new gun will be much more likely to strike in a vessel, for the path of its projectile through the air is less curved, and to pass over the mark. We

do not set much store by the ranges of 6,000 yards given by the new gun with 10 deg. of elevation, because the use of such long ranges would be only occasional. Yet there are situations in war when accurate shooting at long range is of the highest value, and no pains should be spared to render such long-range shooting more reliable by the use of finer sights and telescopes. For harbor defence and river work the new guns will again give increased power, and that in a high degree.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

BROAD SHIPS.

In the seventeenth century the Royal Navy first assumed those formidable proportions which it has since maintained. For although the so-called Invincible Armada of the sixteenth century was prevented from executing the designs of Philip of Spain upon our shores, we have rather to thank the winds and tides than ourselves for the defeat it experienced. During the middle of the seventeenth century the largest ship of war, carrying 100 guns, was 165ft. long, 46ft. wide, and of a burthen of 1,550 tons. The Admiralty building "Establishment" of 1745 fixed the proportions of 165ft. long, 47ft. wide, and 1,585 tons burthen for the third-rate ship of 80 guns. The 36 gun frigate, *Inconstant*, built in 1842, was 166ft. long, 45ft. 5in. wide, and 1,422 tons burthen, being thus very little smaller than the 100-gun ship of 1675, or the 80-gun ship of 1745. In other words, the first-rate of the seventeenth century became the third-rate of the eighteenth, and the fifth-rate of the first half of the nineteenth century.

It will be noticed that the proportions of length to breadth remained almost unaltered during two centuries. Indeed, the rate of 3 or 3½ to 1, was, during the whole of that time considered the correct thing for a ship, whether of war or commerce. Only the swiftest vessels, such as *avisos*, or despatch vessels, were made as many as four breadths in length. Very shortly after the commencement of the latter half of the present century, naval constructors began to increase very considerably the lengths and tonnages of vessels both for warlike and peaceful services. Up to that time there had been a very steady and gradual growth in these particulars. In 1719 the 100-gun ship had increased from 1,550 tons to 1,869 tons measurement during the preceding fifty years. The year 1745 found the 100 gun ship grown to 2,000 tons measurement; in 1786 it had further risen to 2,500 tons, and in 1850 it had reached 2,800 tons. The first-rate wooden line-of-battle ship which immediately preceded ironclads was 273ft. long, 50ft. wide, 4,100 tons builder's measurement, and displaced 6,700 tons. Thus it will be seen that during 180 years the first-class fighting ship had grown from 1,500 tons to 4,000 tons measurement, and her proportions of length to breadth had increased from the ratio of 3 to 1 to that of 4 1-7th to 1.

Since the year 1860, there has however been far more rapid development than during the whole of the preceding two hundred years. It is noticeable, too, that this development was more rapid in point of dimensions during the first year or two of that period. The first bold step was the *Great Eastern*, which is no less than 692ft. long and 83ft. wide, displacing not far short of 30,000 tons. Although not a war-ship, the case of this enormous vessel illustrates the almost immediate result of the application of iron and the employment of steam in ships. The *Warrior*, which was built shortly afterwards for the Royal Navy, is 380ft. long and 58ft. wide. We thus see, in these two typical ships of the beginning of the sixth decade of the present century, proportions of 8 1-3 to 1 and nearly 6½ to 1 respectively, proportions, too, immediately following those of 3½ and 4 to 1. At the present time the large Atlantic steamships are in many cases as many as 10 to 10½ breadths in length; the *Adriatic* of the White Star Line being 435ft. long, 41 2-3ft. broad, and displacing 8,250 tons. Following the *Warrior* were the *Agincourt*, *Minotaur*, and *Northumberland*, of 400ft. in length and 58 1-3ft. in breadth, or 6½ breadths in length. This is the highest proportion yet reached in the Royal Navy—and we doubt if it will ever be attained again. Since the year 1865, when these monsters were completed, there has been a steady diminution in length and increase in the breadth of ships of war. The *Inflexible*, our largest ironclad, is 324ft. long by 75ft. wide, and is therefore only 4 1-3 breadths in length, being about the same proportions which existed prior to the introduction of iron and steam into H. M.'s ships.

We present these facts to our readers in view of the controversy which during the past year or more has been carried on in naval circles respecting the desirability of still further widening our ships of war. Before the *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, and *Dreadnought* were designed, there was not a ship of war afloat having a breadth of beam amounting to 60 feet. The vessels we have just named are each little more than 62 feet wide; and now in one step we have reached 75 feet in the *Inflexible*. The Popofkas of Russia are still more remarkable for their proportions, having equal lengths and breadths, being, in fact, circular. The *Nogorod* is 101 feet, and the *Admiral Popoff* no less than 121 feet, in diameter. The Russian government have for some time contemplated building an ironclad 320 feet in diameter, and the proposal has been warmly supported by Mr. E. J. Reed. While we do not at all concur with that eminent authority in his opinions respecting the supposed advantages of the circular system, we are compelled to admit that the speeds attained by the existing Popofkas are much in excess of what we were prepared to expect from such novel proportions. The *Nogorod* has steamed at the rate of 7 knots an hour, and we are content to accept the statements of the Russian authorities that, with good engines, she would have steamed at 9 knots. Admiral Popoff anticipates reaching a speed of 14 knots with

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the 320-foot ship, but we know of no experiment yet made or law of resistance yet ascertained which warrants such a conclusion. Mr. Froude, of Chelston, Torbay, has been for nearly ten years past conducting experiments upon a large scale for the purpose of ascertaining the laws affecting the speed, stability, and rolling of ships, and of the formation and motion of ocean waves. The results having probably the most practical value are those relating to the resistances of vessels of different proportions and forms at different speeds. From time to time these results have been communicated to the Admiralty, who have contributed somewhat towards the cost of the experiments. As a sample of the singular and valuable results of these investigations, we will quote those relating to the *Inflexible*. That vessel, as we have already said, is 320 feet long by 75 feet wide. Her resistances to motion through the water at twelve, thirteen, and fourteen knots per hour respectively are 21, 26.6 and 35.2 tons. If the *Inflexible* were widened to the extent of 102 feet, and lines of a certain character were adopted, her resistances at the speeds we have named would be respectively 21.8, 26.4, and 32.1 tons. It is thus seen that at twelve knots the ship 102 feet wide would have slightly more resistance to overcome than the ship 75 feet wide. At thirteen knots the resistances are practically the same, being a little in favor of the wider ship; but at the high speed of fourteen knots there is actually three tons, or rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less resistance to be overcome by a ship 105 feet wide compared with the other of 75 feet. It should be remarked that the respective displacements of the two vessels compared are 11,090 tons and 12,260 tons, by which it will be observed that widening the vessel has been accompanied by a fining of her ends. In fact, Mr. Froude adopts certain lines which give a sharp hollow bow and stern and a short, broad, midship body.

The experiments bid fair to have a very decided and important influence on future naval design. There can be no doubt that in many respects the results are of a desirable character, more especially when taken in connection with the apparent necessity of discontinuing the use of armor-plates except upon a very small area of the vessel's side. Many of these advantages will at once occur to any one conversant with naval matters. Briefly we may summarise them as giving additional stability, reduction in weight of submerged deck armor, available space for wide wing passages and cellular divisions, and room for working guns of large calibre. The difficulty of obtaining dock accommodation is, however, a great drawback.

IRON-CLAD MANOEUVRES.

THE naval correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the English iron-clad fleet in the Marmora, says: "Prepare the ram" is now a recognized part of the exercise "at general quarters," as the drill is called which takes place every Friday on board of our men-of-war, and wherein everything is done and every duty performed exactly the same as if the ship were actually engaged in battle. "Ram oh!" as Jack calls it, consists in "striking" the upper yards and masts, rigging in the bowsprit, and "bracing" up the lower yards. This is how a sailor would describe the operation; but for the benefit of landmen it will be as well to state that the first mentioned articles are lowered down to the deck, the bowsprit pulled inside the vessel, and the yards hauled round as nearly as possible in a line with the keel. This is done in the Ismid fleet, as I have already stated, every Friday morning in obedience to a signal from the admiral, and the ship is then ready for ramming. The claws of the lion are unsheathed, as it were, for the bowsprit being out of the way, there is

nothing to interfere with the striking of the ram protruding so viciously under water, while a good deal of the top hamper being thus sent down from aloft, and the yards pointed fore and aft, the danger to be apprehended from falling spars at the time of collision is reduced to a minimum. Apart from the revulsion of feeling experienced at the sight of the ungainly monsters which have replaced the graceful, wooden sailing vessels of the past, an old sailor of Nelson's time, or even of a much later date, would roll his quid with astonishment at the internal fittings of a modern man-of-war. Steam is everything nowadays, and sail power is quite a secondary consideration. The bowsprit was at one time one of the most important parts of a ship's equipment, upon the due securing and fixing of which too much care and attention could hardly ever be shown by a seaman. The safety of the ship in a measure depended upon the bowsprit, and everything was done in those days to render it as much as possible a fixture in the vessel; whereas now the mere displacement of a bolt allows the whole concern to run inboard. In a smart ship from three to four minutes are sufficient for the whole of the operation styled "Ram oh!" and it has been frequently performed a few seconds under the first named interval in the fleet under Admiral Hornby." Foxhall Parker will be glad to know that "Admiral Hornby keeps the fleet well up to its work, going in specially for steam tactics. Thanks to his judicious system of training those in command, and more particularly the officers of watches, the ships manoeuvre uncommonly well, and it is a fine sight to see those unwieldy masses dashing past each other at full speed, and twisting and turning about in very close proximity, but never coming in contact one with the other." This correspondent continues: "The 'group formation,' as the 'tactical unit' of the fleet is called, is now most deservedly coming into great favor. The ships under Admiral Hornby have had much practice in the new arrangement, and probably no fleet in the world was ever so well up in manoeuvring as that which was assembled at Besika Bay previous to the passage of the Dardanelles. For the benefit of the uninitiated, I may state that the principle of the 'group formation' is to have the fleet divided off into three, of which one ship is the leader, the other two being stationed at varying bearings and distances on each side of her. These respective positions have to be maintained as much as possible under all changes of direction of the fleet, the three ships, in fact, acting as one; and the idea is that great benefit would be derived in a close action from the mutual support ships so arranged would be able to give each other. According to present appearances, there is little likelihood of a fleet action being fought for a long time to come. It would require the alliance of several maritime nations, fortunately, to allow of a hostile fleet being assembled sufficiently powerful to cope with us on the 'high seas,' and a few years hence may see our naval power immensely increased by the formation of colonial navies. It is very hard to say how the next naval battle will be fought. After the preliminary manoeuvring for delivering the first attack, probably a charge with the view of breaking the enemy's line into small detachments, there will be little signalling, and much will then depend upon the nerve and skill of the individual captains on each side. The ram will no doubt be brought into play, and the endeavor in both fleets will be to keep the opponents 'end on'—that is, with their bows towards each other. In such a case woe betide the man who shirks the encounter; the slightest deviation from the course places his ship at a disadvantage; and here we see the benefit of the 'group formation,' for should the enemy endeavor to ram her, her own broadside would be exposed to the supporting ship coming up in the rear."

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER, when in command of his regiment at Canterbury, saved an impecunious sub-alter as follows: A bailiff with a capias for the officer in question entered the barrack-yard and asked for Colonel Smith. "There he is," blandly replied the person interrogated, pointing to the Colonel. The bailiff desired a private interview with his victim, whom he invited to fork over or accompany him. "How did you know me?" said the Colonel. "One of the gentlemen pointed you out," replied the official. "Very well; take a drink, while I get ready," and as soon as the Colonel had seen the real Smith drive away in hot haste, having been apprised of his danger, he explained to the man that there was a mistake somewhere.

The British War Office is taking steps for the immediate formation of two militia torpedo companies at Portsmouth, preparatory to the raising of a similar force at all the principal ports around the coasts.

A NEW PISTOL.—The Colt Arms Co. have recently put on the market a new pistol which combines the advantages of self-cocking, with the regular thumb-cocking action. This arm is specially adapted to Army and frontier purposes. It uses the .45 cartridge, adopted by the United States for cavalry. To officers in the Service this certainly will prove a desirable arm—to them and the Ordnance Department. The durability and efficiency of the arms furnished the Department by the Colt Co. is known by the tests of more than a quarter of a century. This for Army use insures for this pistol the attention of military as well as frontier men. The arm will be well received and come speedily into favor.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BYRNE.—At St. Paul, Minn., on the morning of August 9, 1878, FRANCIS, only child of Henrietta Colt Byrne and Surgeon Charles C. Byrne, U. S. Army, aged one year and six days. The remains were taken to Milwaukee for interment.

COMLY.—At San Antonio, Texas, July 31, 1878, CHARLES H. COMLY, aged 41 years.

LEE.—At Mount Holly Springs, Penn., July 21 last, Lieut. Thomas Nisbet Lee, U. S. Navy.

MOORE.—On July 20, 1878, of consumption, at the residence of his parents, Malden, Mass., FRANK E. MOORE, formerly Asst. Paymaster U. S. Navy, aged thirty-eight years, one month and fifteen days.

RAYMOND.—At Fort Pembina, D. T., April 29, 1878, CHARLES H. RAYMOND, Corporal, Co. E, 17th Infantry.

At a meeting of the non commissioned officers and privates of Co. E, 17th Infantry, held at Fort Pembina, D. T., Aug. 3, 1878, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the universe in His great wisdom, has severed another link in our chain of brotherhood, by His summons to our beloved comrade, to join that circle of brave men gone before;

And whereas, It is our desire to place upon record our appreciation of his kindness and nobility of character, and the love we bore him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Co. E, 17th Infantry, deeply mourn the sudden death of Charles H. Raymond, our late comrade.

Our friendship for him was of no common kind. While among us, it grew and strengthened, as his character became unfolded to us, and as years rolled by and we shared with him the fatigues and sufferings experienced, that friendship ripened into love, which nothing but death could sever. In the recollection of his honorable career as a soldier, and kind and gentle nature as a man, we will ever cherish his memory, and to his bereaved relatives we would tender our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family.

Sergeant SAMUEL G. MANSON, Secretary.

1st Sergeant FRANK J. GOODWIN, Chairman.

Persons answering an Advertisement will confer a favor on both the Advertiser and the Publisher, by mentioning the fact that they saw it in the Army and Navy Journal.

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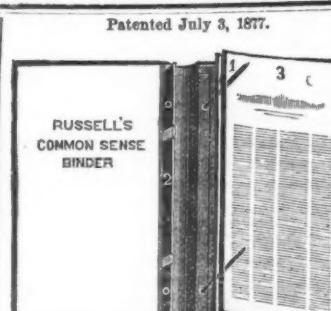
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Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 26 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

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